Canadian Jewish Review

Vol. I. No 3 TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 18, 1921 TEN CENTS THE COPY $3.00 THE YEAR

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LATE NEWS DISPATCHES

COUNT BERNSTORF IN LIBEL SUIT ON ACCOUNT OF JEWS

Berlin (J. T. A.)—Count Bernstorf, ex-German Ambassador to the United States, has become involved in a libel suit on account of his defence of Jews in his new paper published in Münich. Some time ago, Count Bernstorf, attacked Dr. Gerlitz, editor of the Münich *Neue Nachrichten*, for his anti-Semitism, saying of the editor that he was a chauvinist and possesed of fanatical fear. Gerlitz countered with accusing Bernstorf of conducting dishonest business affairs. The ex-Ambassador thereupon sued the editor for libel and now the Münich High Court has entered a verdict against Gerlitz and sentenced him to pay a huge fine.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY GENERAL ATTACKS JEWS AS BOLSHEVIKS

Berlin (J. T. A.)—Soldiers of General Petlura's army now operating in Eastern Galicia have carried out pogroms against Jews of Husjatyn and Haletz, according to reports from Lemberg, which reached the *Vossische Zeitung*, here. The followers of Petlura attacked the Jewish quarter in both cities and mercilessly assaulted men and women, old and young, without discrimination. Persons who sought to defend themselves were shot down. Many stores were robbed.

Warsaw.—Reports of Petlura's latest activities in Galicia have caused considerable disturbance here, in view of repeated assertions in Petlura's press organs that all the Jews were considered Bolsheviks and must therefore be exterminated. These initial attacks are interpreted accordingly, as only the beginning of a series of operations, which will result disastrously for Jews.

VIENNESE START POGROM AGITATION

Vienna (J. T. A.)—The local anti-Semitic association has placarded the entire city with signs calling upon Christians to make pogroms on the Jewish inhabitants of Vienna. Many of the placards show vile and insulting drawings and are marked with inscriptions of a similar nature. On Sunday, the society arranged a mass meeting in Sifia Hall, the largest meeting place in the city. Speeches were made by members of Parliament and by leaders of the Christian Socialist Party. An active fear actuates local Jews that serious outbreaks may occur at any moment. The Jewish self-defence corps is recruiting re-inforcements and is preparing itself to protect the Jewish quarter.

ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS JEWISH SCHOOLS

Bucharest (J. T. A.)—The Roumanian Government has assigned four and a half million lei for the partial support of parochial schools. Jewish institutions will receive their proportional share, distributed to them by the United Jewish Kehillahs of Roumania.

PROTEST AGAINST ENFORCED SUNDAY REST

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—General Zeligowsky, the dictator of Vilna, was waited upon by a Jewish delegation and heard protests against the proposed bill which would enforce complete Sunday rest and prohibit any trading on that day.

Dr. Wigodsky, head of the Jewish Kehillah, submitted that to add a day of rest to the one the Jews already observed, would make their economic existence impossible, since it was patent that with only five days in the week to carry on trade, Jewish merchants could neither earn a livelihood nor compete with their fellow Polish tradesmen.

General Zeligowsky, promised to appoint a commission of Jews and Christians to investigate the situation and return a report.

U.S. OFFICIALS AT JEWISH BANQUET

Washington (J. T. A.)—Secretary of War, Weeks has accepted the invitation of Isaac Gans, prominent Jewish business man, to attend a luncheon on Friday in honor of the former. Other guests will include George B. Christian, secretary to President Harding; Senators Weller and Ball, and Representatives Zihlman and Foch; T. Edward Clifford, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Judge Thompson, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Admiral Samuel McGowan; Chief Justice McCoy of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, and president of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, Rudolph.

Representative Julius Kahn, the Jewish chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, will also be one of the guests.

Secretary Weeks is an old friend of Mr. Gans, dating back to the days when the former was a senator. Gans is a leading member of the Reform Hebrew Temple and is prominently associated with civic and commercial bodies. He is foreman of the present Grand Jury.

SIMON WOLF NOT AUTHORIZED TO ASK FOR JEWISH DELEGATION TO ARMS PARLEY

Washington (J. T. A.)—Simon Wolf has authorized our correspondent to state that the report is untrue that the United Hebrew Congregations have asked him to take up with the State Department, the demands for Jewish rights and representation at the Disarmament Conference. Mr. Wolf further declared that the idea of such a step has been dropped by this organization of Reform Temples and that there seems to be no intention of carrying the suggestion any further.

At the same time it is reiterated in official quarters here, as heretofore reported, that there is no apparent prospect or present intention of taking up any Jewish question, whether racial or religious, or American rights under the Palestine Mandate, at the Armaments Conference, because that is outside the scope of the agenda of the Conference, which is restricted to Far East, Pacific, and Limitation of Armaments questions. There is little likelihood of Jewish interests, as such, arising in connection therewith. Further, participation in the Conference is limited to nations already invited, and other delegations to Washington, including the Polish, come uninvited and have no recognition or status at the Conference.

SCIONS OF HEBREW SCHOLARS MARRY

New York (J. C. B.)—The families of two renowned Hebrew authors and scholars were united in the marriage, celebrated last week, of Mr. Joseph Brainin to Miss Sholomea Neumark. Mr. Joseph Brainin, himself a writer of parts and contributor to magazines, is the son of Reuben Brainin, known as the "dean of Hebrew writers" in America. He is the recognized biographer of Theodor Herzl and has published some forty volumes of Hebrew works. Miss Sholomea is a composer of blank verse poetry, who has seen her productions printed in literary journals of first rank. Her father has written numerous philosophical works in Hebrew and is recognized as one of the pillars of Hebrew culture in America.

CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

AN IMPARTIAL MEDIUM FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF JEWISH NEWS AND VIEWS

Rabbi B. R. Brickner, Contributing Editor. G. W. Cohen, Managing Editor. S. A. Freedlander, Advertising Manager.

Published Weekly by the Canadian Jewish Review, 119 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont. Subscription Price, $3.00 Per Year. United States, $3.50

The Canadian Jewish Review invites correspondence on subjects of interest to the Jewish people, but disclaims responsibility for an indorsement of the views expressed by the writers. All correspondence must be signed with the full name of the writer.

Volume I. TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 18, 1921 Number 3

EDITORIAL

DEPORTED!

FOUR hundred Jewish immigrants arriving in Halifax last week were refused admission by the Canadian Immigration authorities. "To be deported" was the order. The reason, passport irregularities. Deported! Where to? When an Italian, Swede, Pole or Scotchman is denied admission to this land of opportunity—opportunity to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow—and the order goes forth, deported, he returns to his country, to his family. He has not spent his very last copper to get here. He has a home to return to. But the refugee Jew from the Ukraine or Poland has come through all the tortures of the pogrom, murder, rape and pillage, to the city where his passports are to be vised. There he waits for weary weeks and months in long queues in front of the American or English Consulate offices to have his passport vised. Then he waits more weeks to board a steamer, frequently swindled out of all his money and sometimes even of his passports by those who prey on the immigrant. When in the end he has the good fortune to reach Halifax—and the order "to be deported" is issued for him, is there any wonder that some go stark mad? As for the rest, the order means deported to Hell, or the watery depths of an ocean grave.

It was with considerable difficulty that through the personal efforts of the Freemans of Ottawa, the deportation order was staid just a few hours before sailing time. Permission was then obtained from the Cuban Consul, who vised the passports of the Jewish "undesirables." Arrangements were then made with the steamship company that carried the unfortunate ones, and they will be taken to Cuba. What will they do there?. Just what they would have done here—created for themselves the economic means of a livelihood. That is the genius of the Jew. He does not become a competitor for the jobs of those who already toil, but applying his wits, creates new economic opportunities. He is, therefore, not in the same category as the immigrant who swells the army of the unemployed. The junk business—through which thousands of people are taught thrift, and millions of dollars of wealth that otherwise would go to waste, are reclaimed—is an instance of the application of this principle. The Jews in the western hemisphere have created and built up the "needle industries" so that they stand to-day in the first rank of business enterprise.

The Jewish immigrant does not come here with a view of trying it out; he comes to stay and brings his family along, for he has no place he can call his own to return to. He is as a rule literate, he is enterprising; he believes in law and order and the idea of private property. He may believe in social reform and betterment, but not in communism.

True it is the Jew does not become a farmer nor do his daughters become domestics. For centuries he has been prohibited and prevented from owning and cultivating the soil. He is, therefore, a city dweller, with a genius for assimilation and adaptation. The ambition of the Jew for advancement spurs his children to train for work where brains rather than physique are at a premium. His children attend the public schools and universities. They acquire the English language, enter the professional and commercial walks of life and are generally successful. As a rule they Canadianize almost too rapidly for their immigrant parents to keep pace with, thereby creating an unfortunate and undesirable hiatus between parents and children. So-called Jewish wards or Ghettos are never permanent slums, for the Jew is neither the inheritor nor the cultivator of slum tendencies; neither are they coral islands where the Jews isolate themselves from the rest of the community. At best they are but temporary in duration, lasting through the first stages of adaptation and adjustment. These facts are all too little known to the leaders of the Canadian Government, who shape Canada's immigration policies.

Canada is a country of vast expanse, rich in natural resources and wonderful in economic possibilities. She is saddled with a staggering war debt that is well-nigh overwhelming her eight million inhabitants. She needs not merely agricultural settlers but industrial workers, for the farm needs the city almost as much as the city needs the farm. Without large populous cities, the farms must send their produce across the sea or across the border, always at the mercy of foreign tariffs and rates of exchange.

It would therefore be suicidal for Canada to imitate and follow the lead of the immigration policy of the United States. Canada must work out her own destiny in this regard.

Canada cannot afford, as have our neighbors to the South, to forget that there is a human side to the question of immigration. Intoxicated by material success the United States imagines that it can shut itself out from the rest of the world and become sufficient unto itself. She has forgotten that humanity and humaneness which should characterize the heart of every truly great and free people. Her immigration policy admitting only three per cent. from each foreign country of the total population of each nationality in the United States based on the 1910 census, is working untold hardships upon thousands of immigrants, who succeed in arriving at the portals of the country. But aside from its brutality, it is stupid and in the long run will prove suicidal. Canada can afford and must remain to be a haven of refuge to those who seek asylum from religious oppression, racial hatred and economic boycott.

It is most unfortunate at this crucial period, when the eyes of our brethren in stricken Europe are turned longingly to our shores, that Canadian Jewry sits with its arms folded and leaves the work of pleading our cause before the Government to a few warm-hearted people in Ottawa. Canada needs the Jewish immigrant and the Jewish immigrant needs Canada. Why are we not organized for the task at hand?

The need is imperative and the call is urgent for the formation of a strong and independent Canadian Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, with its national headquarters in one of our port cities and local branches in all the larger and smaller cities throughout the Dominion.

Canadian Jewry cannot rely on or expect the American Hebrew Immigration Society to do our work; our problems and policies are peculiar to our own country.

This is not merely the cause of this group or that. The appeal is to every Jew who still remembers that he or his father was an immigrant. There is no time to procrastinate. Daily hundreds of immigrants are at our shores and more are to follow.

Their problems and difficulties are ours. We have shirked our responsibility too long. Let us do something and do it at once.

RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER.

A Hebraic Artist

By Israel Zangwill

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I

Ephraim Moses Lilien is one of those masters who by contributing not to galleries but to books, magazines and bookplates, has brought art nearer to every-day life. Restricting himself to black-and-white he has minimised the difference between his original touch and its mechanical reproduction, so that a Lilien postcard has more value than many a pretentious oil painting. Indeed it was through a postcard that I first became acquainted with his genius. It was the design dedicated to the Fifth Zionist Congress at Basle.

At the first glimpse it was impossible not to think of Aubrey Beardsley. The same black-and-white effects as in the English artist, the same instinct for the decorative, the same singing lines, the same contrast of masses, the same poetry of space. The same, but how differently applied! For what in Beardsley was frequently used to express decadence here served to promote renaissance. I felt as when I hear the epigrammatic turns of Oscar Wilde in the mouth of Chesterton, that militant Christian, who, with no less wit than the notorious immoralist, has harnessed paradox and fantasy to the chariot of orthodoxy.

And when I came to know Lilien in the flesh, as I had known poor Beardsley, I was struck by the same contrast between the healthy, sturdy product of the Galician Ghetto, and the consumptive-looking Brightonian, doomed to die at Mentone at the age of twenty-six. It throws a curious light upon the ingenious hypotheses that seek to explain artists by their milieu, that of the two young men driven by their genius to express themselves with artificial elegance, the one was born in a great ugly British seaside resort, and the other in an atmosphere of salt and petroleum in the dismal industrial town let of Drohobyez, amid the monotonous steppes to which the gaunt Carpathians slope.

Whether Beardsley had any influence upon the efflorescence of Lilien I do not know. The English designer was born in 1872, only two years before Lilien, and marvellously precocious though he was, his work could scarcely have had time to penetrate to Cracow in whose art academy Lilien made his first studies, though possibly, if only through imitators, it may have reached Münich or Berlin, to which the Galician youth subsequently migrated. Or perhaps both artists learnt from the Japanese. In any case, the self-inspiration of Lilien is the dominant fact of his development. A lad, who despite obscurity, poverty and even hunger, forces his way up from sign-painting to world-fame, is explicable only by himself. The factors of genius have never yet been fixed by any eugenic formula, though it may perhaps account a little for Lilien that his father was a turner, accustomed in his humbler function to shape and plane reality. Craftsmanship may sire Art, as talent—especially in music—frequently sires genius. But why not invariably? There were other turners even in the Ghetto. Why only one Lilien?

And why even *one* Lilien? Captain Peter Wright, a British Commissioner to Poland, could see in its Jewry only an uncouth and exotic survival, an ignorant and inartistic mass against which pogroms and boycotts were not unintelligible. Yet it is from villages unknown to Western Europe even by name, that emerge the Rubinsteins and the Liliens.

I have characterized the note of Lilien as "artificial elegance," but it is in no depreciatory sense As Goethe said, "we call Art Art, because it is not Nature." It is the business of the artist to express a personal vision of the universe, and in the interests of this vision—which, if it be not stimulating, is not Art—to alter, add, or eliminate with the free creativeness of Nature herself. Nobody expects music to reduplicate the sounds of Nature—and Walter Pater said that all the arts should tend to music. I have already spoken of Lilien's "singing lines," and there is hardly one of his designs but gives the exhilaration of music. I have before me a volume of reproductions from many artists, but though it contains the work of more famous masters, none of their pictures, as therein reproduced, give as great an uplift as the least of Lilien's book-plates. It is because Lilien is a master of what Berenson called "space-composition," so that each line is lyrical, and each design symphonic.

But if, like music, he departs from Nature, he never leaves her utterly behind. Visual art cannot be as independent of the representative element as auditory. Its essential existence is in Space, not in Time, and it cannot escape its category. By the Futurists—who are perhaps already *passés*—we are confronted with an art, which seems almost like a return to the Second Commandment, with its prohibition against making a likeness to anything that is on the earth below or the heavens above or the waters under the earth. The argument put forward by these eccentrics is that their art is not representative but dynamic, that it paints not the external world but the inner world of their emotions. These artists can hardly ever paint, but they can never reason. They forget that the right artistic medium for the expression of emotion is the art-form free from objective representation, to wit, Music, and that if they are unable to express themselves in it, they must remain as dumb as Nature has made them. Painting is the idiom of the eye. The reason why human faces cannot be represented by cubes or other monstrous adumbrations of reality is that the faintest effort towards a face—even a baby's attempt at a circle with dots—recalls a real face, and the discordance between a real face and a face made out of cubes produces a horrible jar. It is only when the visual design is limited to imaginary conformations that the jarring reality is not recalled, and in such designs we merely get back to the arabesques by which Islam evaded the Second Commandment. But arabesques too, cannot escape the obligation to be beautiful, whereas the bulk of the Futurists, even when they refrain from reminding us of reality, create, whether by wilfulness or impotence, designs which depress and confound, instead of stimulating. They tell us that we must apply ourselves to learn the language in which they express themselves. It is a forbidding task when one is not sure that what they have to say in their argot is worth deciphering; and when the classical languages of art already contain so much to engross our attention. Of many modern works it may be said, in short, that if they recall Nature they shock us by their unlikeness to her, and if they do not recall her, they repel us by their ugliness.

In the work of Lilien on the other hand we have the arabesquien in all its flowing beauty, combined with the representative element in all the beauty of efficient reproduction. As when Pachman strikes a black or white key, the piano sings, so does the paper sing when the pencil of Lilien passes over it. Being able to draw, he is not driven to new art-theories to cover over incompetence. He has not to babble and scribble—to draw suffices. "If Art could be talked," says a character in my art-novel, *The Master*, "it would not need to be painted." Conversely, if Art is painted, it does not need to be talked.

It is not that Lilien has less imagination than these loquacious free lances of the brush. In the realm of the fantastic and the groteaque he moves as assuredly as in the simply poetic. But he can be grotesque without being absurd, and fantastic without being ridiculous. And even when he has something profound to say, he can be as decorative as these modernists at their shallowest and most immoral. You may ransack the world's art in vain to find a lovelier design than his "Isaiah" or the Zionist postcard which introduced me to him. Perhaps in his illustrations to the Bible, this glamorous or fairy-tale quality is a little out of place. Yet here, too, there is strength amid the beauty, as in his figures of Moses, or of Jacob struggling with the angel. Thus, whether we ask for image or emotion, for strength or delicacy, for thought or beauty, for *grotesquerie* or grace, Lilien has the wherewithal to satisfy us.

Like most Jewish artists he began by Hellenic assimilation, yet his characteristic grace, his clear-cut melody of line, scarcely exists in his early drawings in *Jugend* with their somewhat spotty technique, any more than in his illustrations to Von Wildenradt's novel, *The Revenue Officer of Klausen*, in which he aped the old German wood-cut. It was only when his art became saturated with Hebraism that it became creatively Hellenic. Fortunately the bulk of his output responds to his inmost essence. It was in his illustrations to *Jude* and to Morris Rosenfeld's *Song of the Ghetto*, that Lilien found himself. And of the influence of Zionism upon his development, his picture of "The Creation of the Post," bears eloquent witness. For the harp-bearing angel in attendance is no other than Dr. Herzl. the Assyrian-bearded founder of the movement!

In Lilien in fine, the Hebrew's quest for spirituality is fused with the Greek quest of beauty. It is a reconciliation which is the world's main need. That is why Lilien's place in contemporary art is as important as it is unique.

Dr. Oscar Levy Expelled from England

All the appeals made to the British government in behalf of Dr. Oscar Levy by famous British artists and scholars have proved to be of no avail. Dr. Levy was expelled from England after he had resided in the country for more than thirty years. His daughter, a girl of twelve, was permitted to stay in the country. As soon as the final decision of the British government was published in the press, a Paris telegram in which it was told that the French government would not object to Dr. Levy's settling in France, was also published. One can thus easily imagine that if Dr. Levy had been guilty of pro-German propaganda during the war, the French government would be the last to permit him on French soil. The insinuation of British officials that Dr. Levy was active in German propaganda during the war was forced to the ground. Besides, Dr. Levy was in Germany during the war and as a German citizen it would not be queer if he had been active in German propaganda. Yet he was not, because he was not the friend of Kaiserism and militarism and all that goes with it. Now the British officials argue that his expulsion was justified by the fact that he believes in Nietzsche's theories. Dr. Oscar Levy is the translator and editor of Nietzsche's work in English but all the men of letters in the Anglo-Saxon countries have been obligated and grateful to him for this great service he has rendered to English literature. Whether he is personally an adherent of Nietzsche or not, we do not know. We have reason to believe that he is not a fanatic Nietzsche believer but that he rather takes a critical attitude to Nietzsche's philosophy. But suppose that he is an adherent of Nietzsche? What of it? Since when is the persecution of a harmless man of letters permitted ethically or politically because of his views and theories? Since when is the punishment of men of letters justified because of abstract thoughts which are mostly metaphysical and have no bearing on life? We know of only one country which used to punish men for their thoughts. That was Spain during the Inquisition. Is post bellum England anxious to share the glories of Spain during the Inquisition? Since when are British officials experts on philosophy and in a position to judge which philosophy is dangerous and which is not? It may be interesting for them to learn that Nietzsche's predecessor in thought was an Englishman by the name of Carlyle and that Nietzsche was more inspired by English life with its individualistic aspects than by German life. Abstractedly and sociologically he was much more English than German. But it would be too stupid to assume that Dr. Levy was expelled from England because of his beliefs. He was probably expelled on the denunciation of an anti-Semite and ordered to leave the country; the English officials would not admit that they were wrong and insisted on the carrying out of the order of expulsion. All the excuses given by British officials for this brutal act are only after-thoughts and not the motives of the expulsion order.

BRANDEIS' DAUGHTER GETS IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT

New York (J. C. B.)—Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, has been appointed special assistant to the United States District Attorney, with an assignment to investigate the conditions of the building trades in New York. Miss Brandeis graduated from the law course at Radcliffe College, studied subsequently in the University of Chicago, and has been practicing law in this city for several years.

STRAUS, ELKUS, ROSALSKY, SAMUEL SCHULMAN JOIN SOKOLOW RECEPTION COMMITTEE

New York (J. C. B.)—Led by Samuel Untermyer, a Reception Committee has arranged for the first public appearance of Mr. Nahum Sokolow, head of the Zionist Delegation from Europe, and his colleagues at the Hotel Astor on Sunday evening, November 13th. The visitors will be entertained at dinner by one thousand hosts, including Mr. Untermyer, Louis Marshall, Senior Abel, Isaac Allen, Sholom Ash, Dr. S. Benderly, Rabbi Meyer Berlin, Joseph Barondess, Reuben Brainin, David A. Brown, Hermann Conheim, Judge Henry J. Dannenbaum of Texas, William Edlin, Hon. Abram Elkus, Harry Fishel, Ab. Goldberg, Judge Gustave Hartman, Leo Kamaiky, Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Dr. Nathan Krass, Hon. Adolf Kraus of Chicago, Sam C. Lamport, Rabbi B. L. Levinthal of Philadelphia, Dr. I. H. Levinthal, Judge Aaron J. Levy, Adolph Lewisohn, Sam A. Lewisohn, Louis Lipsky, Jacob D. Lit of Philadelphia, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Joseph S. Marcus, Rabbi M. S. Margolies, Rabbi H. Masliansky, Benj. F. Miller, Emanuel Neumann, David Pinski, Louis Robison, B. G. Richards, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Judge Bernard A Rosenblatt, Dr. Simon Rothenberg, Reuben Sadowsky, Ezekiel Sarasohn, Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Peter J. Schweitzer, Bernard Semel, Representative Isaac Siegel, Franklin Simon, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Dr. Meyer Waxman, Morris Weinberg, Yehoash, and others.

"ICA" DECISION RECEIVED WITH JOY IN BERLIN

Berlin (J. T. A.)—The decision of the Emigration Conference in Paris that the "ICA" work conjointly with the Emigration Committee recently formed in Prague, was received with much satisfaction here. The general consensus of opinion here is that the emigration work will proceed with more dispatch and more systematically. Dr. Held, the representative of the American "Hias," and members of the Prague Executive, are in session now to consider the new situation created by this decision.

Official Inquiry on Jaffa Riots Last May Places Responsibility on Jewish Communists

Churchill Approves Report. Blames British Zionist Policy for Arab Discontent. Samuel Sends Covering Letter. Police Killed Jews and Committed Outrages. "Jewish Behaved Savagely," says Commission.

London (J. T. A.)—The long expected report of the official Inquiry Commission on the Jaffa riots last May was published here by the Government yesterday. It declares directly that the demonstration on May 1st of Jewish Communists, was the cause of the Arab attacks on Jaffa and on the Jewish colonies and asserts that the policy of establishing the Jewish National Home in Palestine is in part the cause of the discontent prevailing among Arabs. The Commission sat in Jaffa for several months collecting and compiling evidence. Hundreds of witnesses were heard and investigators were despatched to various parts of the country to gather information. The report is signed by Sir Thomas Haycroft, the Chief Legal Adviser of the Palestinian administration, Mr. Luke, who was Assistant Governor of Jerusalem, and Captain Stubbs of the Australian army. The report, when forwarded to the British Government offices here, was accompanied by a covering letter from Sir Herbert Samuel, who states that measures have been taken to improve conditions in the police force and that owing to the Arab complaint that they have no body corresponding to the Zionist Commission, a committee of Arab notables has been formed. In publishing the report, Winston Churchill, the British Colonial Secretary, adds that the report is "ably compiled, lucid and well reasoned. "Jessons," he says, "learned in the Jaffa disturbances, will rule the action of the police and military in handling future affairs of a similar nature."

The report begins by describing the new Zionist immigrants who have been arriving in Palestine, and asserts that these are affected by European labor politics and habits. "The Arab discontent with Zionism reached its climax during the demonstration, when Bolshevik Jews incited workers to civil war." Here follows a detailed discussion of the Jewish labor organizations—Achdut Haavodah and "Mops," the Jewish Communist Party. It tells of a "Mops" demonstration last November, when Jewish workingmen who refused to strike, were attacked by the Communists. On that occasion, the police arrested several of the "Mops" and two were convicted. The "Mops" headquarters were raided and considerable quantities of communist literature seized.

The report now details the course of events. On the eve of Mayday 5 Jews were arrested for distributing proclamations which carried instructions written in Hebrew, Yiddish and Arabic, some of which were "Long Live the Civil War," "Long Live Soviet Russia," "Long Live the Palestinian Communist Party," "Down with the British and French Bayonets," etc. On May 1st, a permitted demonstration of the Achdut Haavoday took place in Tel-Aviv. The "Mops" demonstration was prohibited. Nevertheless, it was held, and collisions took place between the adherents of both parties.

The police lost control of the situation altogether. Troops with armoured cars were called in to quell the rioters. The police was inefficient. Either it was unable to cope with the tumult, or it had been infected with racial passion and was unwilling to stem the raid of its own people. The Governor of Jaffa, when informed that there was trouble at the Immigrants House, which quartered several hundred newly arrived Jewish immigrants, sent several officers to investigate. It was established that the police fired at the gate, likewise that two bombs were thrown from the house and fell in the street. The Rev. Martin, an Englishman, states that the police broke through the door of the Chalutzim House and lead the mob into the courtyard. Men seeking refuge were beaten to death, while several others were killed by shots. One woman was killed and many others roughly handled. An Arab policeman attempted to violate women. He was later convicted and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment.

Continuing with a report of events on May 2nd, we read instances of Jewish outrages against Arabs. It is charged that Col. Margolin, formerly Commander of one of the Jewish Battalions, who on that day organized a Jewish Defence Corps of Ex-Légionaires, had, in so doing, acted distinctly contrary to an arrangement with Gen. Deedes. The Arabs then complained that Jews had dressed themselves in the clothes of British soldiers.

After the riots, the Government caused the arrest of the members of the "Mops" party. Fifteen of those who were non-Palestinian Jews were deported.

The Commission's findings now deal with the attacks on Petach Tikvah, Rehoboth and Chedera. It comes to the conclusion that these disturbances also were caused by the "Mops," clashing with the Achdut Haavodah in Tel-Aviv. That Bolshevik demonstration, it affirms, was a spark lighting the explosive Arab discontent and precipitating the outbreak. The report denies Jewish statements that Zionism is not responsible for the anti-Jewish feeling prevalent in Palestine. Discontent with the Government, it says, is due partly to that policy, and partly to the manner in which this policy has been interpreted by its advocates outside the Government. The administration is suspected of being under Zionist influence and that suspicion originates in the Government's frequent association wtith Zionists.

Being that the disturbances were provoked by the "Mops" demonstration, and considering Arab feeling, the Commission deems it unwise to allow a small detested body of Communists to conduct their propaganda. The Arabs turned the quarrel between two Jewish labor parties into a racial conflict. They, the Arabs, behaved savagely. The Jews retaliated with equal savagery, though they had much to revenge. The Commission, in conclusion, is convinced that the Jewish charges that the outbreak was principally arranged by Arabs is unfounded and in support of this conclusion, it declares that the raids on the Jewish agricultural colonies were caused by, and did not occur until after, the circulation of a report that Jews were killing Arabs in Jaffa.

Ruttenberg Gets Concession to Exploit Jordan's Water Power

Debate in British Parliament

London (J. C. B.)—In the course of a discussion which occurred yesterday in the British House of Commons, it developed that the British Government has granted a concession to Pincus Ruttenberg to exploit the water resources of the Jordan for irrigation and electrification purposes. The fact that the concession had been granted was known here by many Jews for the past two months, but was held secret. On obtaining the concession, Ruttenberg proceeded to Palestine, where he now is making preliminary arrangements, after which he is expected to pay a visit to the United States.

In the Commons debate, Sir Johnson-Hicks, well known anti-Zionist M. P., asked "whether the Palestinian administration had given a concession to one Pincus Ruttenberg, a Russian Jew, to erect a large water power plant in Palestine; whether bids had been obtained from other firms: whether it was intended that Jewish labor be employed on the project to the exclusion of Palestinian." Mr. Wood, Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs, replied that "Mr. Ruttenberg, acting with the consent and co-operation of the Zionist Organization, had applied for a concession to utilize the waters of the Jordan and Yarmuk to generate electric power. The project had been examined and it was found to be advantageous to the development of the Country. The commission was thereupon concluded between Ruttenberg and the Palestinian Government. No other applications, said Mr. Wood, had been received. Further, he said, Ruttenberg did not intend to exclude Palestinian labor. On the contrary, he intended to give employment to a large number of native Palestinians.

Sir Johnson-Hicks thereupon asked whether it was proposed to submit to Parliament the conclusion which may be arrived at with the Arab delegation now in London, and when and how the proposed draft of the Palestinian mandate would be dealt with by Parliament. Mr. Wood replied that no conclusion had been reached with the Arab delegation, and that the mandate had already been submitted before the House of Commons. Col. Wedgewood, M. P., followed with the query as to who was paying the expenses of the Arab delegation. Mr. Wood replied that he had no precise opinion on this point.

ORTHODOX JEWS LOSE PLACE IN SEJM

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The Jewish Orthodox Deputies in the Polish Sejm have decided not to name a candidate in place of the late Halpern. This decision was adopted because there were few candidates with good chances for election.

WAD HALEUMI TO DEMAND STORRS' RESIGNATION

Jerusalem (J.T.A.)—It is expected that the Waad Ha-Leumi, at its meeting this week, will consider a resolution demanding the resignation of Governor Storrs of Jerusalem. It is known that this resolution has the support of other Jewish bodies.

According to the latest figures, 32 Jews and 6 Arabs were wounded in the disturbances on November 2.

ANTI-SOVIET RISING IN UKRAINE GROWS; JEWS SUFFER POGROMS

London (J. C. B.)—The anti-Soviet uprising in the Ukraine and South Russia, led by General Petlura seems to have taken on serious proportions. The Moscow "Izvestia," according to a dispatch received here, admits that Petlura has occupied Zhitomer and has swept the Red Army out of the entire province of Podolia. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* prints a report from Lemberg, according to which Petlura's forces invaded Berdicheff, Proskuroff, and Schmerenka, near Kiev, last week, but were driven out several days later.

Conflicting reports reach London as to the pogrom activites of the contending armies. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* carries a dispatch from Lemberg, which says that soldiers of Petlura made pogroms in the cities near Kiev occupied by them. Detachments of Petlura's army entered Husyatin, an important center in East Galicia, and perpetrated attacks on Jews.

On the other hand, the *Acht Uhr Abendblatt* of Berlin states that the Red Army, fleeing in panic before the armies of Petlura, is making pogroms in all large Jewish settlements. It asserts that news of pogroms by Petlura are being circulated by the Bolshevists in order to divert attention from their own anti-Semitic activities.

Several thousands of children from the famine regions along the Volga are expected here during the latter part of this week.

SOKOLOW AND JABOTINSKY DESIRE PEACE WITH BRANDEIS GROUP

London (J. C. B.)—Zionist circles here expect that the Zionist Delegation now *en route* to the United States, will attempt to reach an understanding with the Brandeis-Mack Zionist group. A general desire prevails here to unite all Zionists for practical Palestinian work. It is known that both Sokolow and Jabotinsky think such an understanding possible. It is learned from authoritative sources that negotiations have been in progress between the Brandeis Zionist group, the JCA, the J. D. C. and the British Economic Council for united action in Palestine.

ROUMANIAN WAR MINISTER PROMISES TO IMPROVE CONDITION OF JEWISH REFUGEES

Bucharest (J. T. A.)—A delegation of Jewish communal workers waited on the Roumanian War Minister and put before him the serious condition of Jewish refugees in Bessarabia and the mistreatment they receive at the hands of petty officials. They showed him a copy of a proclamation that was being used as an excuse for interning the refugees in Bessarabia. The Minister promised to adopt immediate remedial measures and to give orders for the recall of the proclamation.

CELEBRATE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF GEORG BRANDES' FIRST LECTURE

Berlin (J. T. A.)—The fiftieth anniversary of Georg Brandes' first lecture is being celebrated by all Copenhagen.

Fifty years ago Georg Brandes delivered his first lecture in Copenhagen. Even then he evinced that independence of spirit that has always characterized him both in his literary criticism and his social views, and as a result was expelled by the government from Denmark for his "revolutionary" views. Years later he was asked to come back to Denmark by the government, and was given an honorary post at the University, together with a pension. Hjalmar Branting, Minister of Denmark, wired Brandes, on the occasion of the jubilee in question, expressing admiration for his work and describing his first lecture as a "brave, revolutionary act," which deserves the thanks of the whole world. He further expressed the conviction that Georg Brandes has decidedly influenced the culture of Europe.

THE DIASPORA

WARSAW KEHILLAH LIQUIDATES

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The local Jewish Kehillah has decided to liquidate all its activities. Schools and institutions recently controlled by the Kehillah will be closed. The directors of the Kehillah recommend that a Committee of Jewish scholars and communal workers be organized to maintain the institutions.

It will be remembered that several months ago a strike of Kehillah employees broke out, following a refusal of the directors to grant an increase in wages. The strikers' demands were generally recognized as just, and even the Kehillah of Lemberg issued a public statement to that effect, criticizing the directors for their action. Subsequent to that, attacks were made on the Kehillah for its assimilationist nature, it being declared that the directors were not to be trusted with the supervision of Jewish schools. It appears that the decision to liquidate has come as a result of the strike and its aftermath.

PARLIAMENT TO DISCUSS PALESTINE MANDATE

London (J. C. B.) The Earl of Crawford announced in the House of Lords, in reply to a question of Lord Sydenham that the Palestinian Mandate has not yet been ratified by the League of Nations and that the British Government has no objection to its discussion in the House.

AQUITANIA PASSENGERS GIVE PURSE TO SOKOLOW

Marconigram to Jewish Correspondence Bureau)— On Thursday evening prior to the docking of the *Aquitania* passengers of the first class arranged a concert and reception in honor of the Zionist Delegation to America. Lord Riddell of the British delegation to the Disarmament Conference was among those present. Otto Schiff delivered an address, after which a purse was presented to Sokolow. Sokolow and Jabotinsky then responded with expressions of thanks.

ZION COMMONWEALTH BUYS 13,000 DUNAM OF LAND

Jerusalem (J. T. A.) The American Zion Commonwealth has purchased 13,000 dunam of land in the Valley of Jezrael. The purchase price is $250,000. The land is one of the most fruitful parts of Palestine and joins the recent National Fund purchase of 60,000 dunam. According to the plans of the Commonwealth, several garden cities will be built on the newly acquired property.

JEWS AND SOCIALISTS FAVORED KARL, SAYS *TIMES*

London (J. C. B.)—The Jews and Socialists of Hungary favored the return of Karl to the Hungarian throne, according to a correspondent from Budapest to the London *Times*. The correspondent states that both the Jews and the Socialists are dissatisfied with Horthy's régime, and favored the return of Karl, whose representatives "coquetted" with them, promising them improved conditions should Karl return to power. The correspondent continues that both parties, the Jews and the Socialists, despite their opposition to Horthy, concealed their true feelings and remained quiet during Karl's week-end trip, because they realized that Karl's return to the throne would mean a real catastrophe for Hungary, resulting as it undoubtedly would, in the surrounding nations taking a hand in Hungary's internal affairs.

CASE AGAINST SCHNITZLER'S DRAMA ANOTHER ANTI-SEMITIC MOVE

Berlin (J. T. A.)—New developments in the case against the production of Arthur Schnitzler's *Reigen* on the ground of immorality, prove quite conclusively that the opposition to the drama is part of the general anti-Semitic movement which tries to show that the Jews dominate and demoralize the German stage. This frame of mind has become quite prevalent in anti-Semitic circles, reaching its climax in the attempt to stop the production of *Reigen*, one of Schnitzler's best plays.

LITHUANIA RECOGNIZES YIDDISH AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Kovno (J. T. A.)—At the Conference of the Jewish National Council being held at present, Dr. Soloweejik, Lithuanian Minister for Jewish Affairs, stated that the Lithuanian government is prepared to recognize "Yiddish" as one of the official languages of the country and that this recognition will be incorporated in the new constitution. The official languages will be Lithuanian, Polish, Yiddish and Ukrainian. Regarding the fact that the Lithuanian Delegation in Vilna recognized Lithuanian and Polish only as official languages, Dr. Soloweejik, explained that this was contrary to the desire of the Central Lithuanian Government, which is not satisfied with the activities of the delegation.

30 delegates from different parts of the country were present at the Conference. Dr. Soloweejik reported on the political activities of the National Council. He proved by figures that the entire Jewish population of Lithuania was represented in the Jewish National Council, and showed the strong moral and practical influence exerted by such unification. Without the National Council, he declared, Jewish national autonomy in Lithuania would be impossible. [redacted]

Dr. Rosenbaum, Vice-President of the Council, presented a new scheme for elections to the local Kehillahs. The National Council recommends that general elections take place; that instead of voting on local candidates in each village, hamlet and town, each party present a national ticket for general elections throughout the country.

LUNATCHARSKY SAYS MAJORITY OF RUSSIAN JEWS ARE COMMUNISTS

London (J. C. B.)—In an interview with a reporter of the *Glasgow Herald*, Lunatcharsky, Chief Commissar of Education for Soviet Russia, stated that the greater part of the Jews of Russia were communistic. The "Bund," he said, has accepted communist principles and is regarded as a section of the Communist Party. There is, Mr. Lunatcharsky asserted, a small group of Jewish intellectuals, clericals and rich, who are still fortified in their conservatism, but these are insignificant in number.

Lunatcharsky explained that the Russian commissars are subjected to much criticism on the part of the Jewish Communists, who demand that "Ha-Bimah" Theatre in Moscow, as well as Jewish schools and other institutions, be closed. They insist also that Rabbis should be treated as other reactionaries are, and when this is not done, complain that the commissars use their power to strengthen the movement against the revolution. The Soviets have therefore resolved, announces Lunatcharsky, to transfer the supervision over all Jewish synagogues and schools to the hands of the Jewish Communists.

SPECIAL COURT SENTENCES JERUSALEM ARAB RIOTERS

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—A special court set up here to try persons arrested in connection with the Arab disturbances of November 2nd, has found the three Arabs guilty and has pronounced sentence upon them of terms of imprisonment of nine months and one week. Four Arabs were fined, eight were discharged and five remanded. The trial still continues.

ROUMANIAN COMMISSION TO LEAVE JEWISH EMIGRANTS IN PEACE ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Bucharest (J. T. A.)—The Roumanian Commission that is charged with the task of carrying out the evacuation of Jewish refugees from the country has acted favorably on the suggestion of Rabbi Zirelsohn that the Jews should not be disturbed on Friday and Saturday. At the meeting at which this decision was arrived at were present representatives of the General Staff, of the police and of Jewish organizations. Several Jewish communal workers were given membership on the Commission. It was decided to build large barracks in Bucharest to serve as temporary headquarters for the refugees.

The War Minister appointed Chief Rabbi Nemtrower as a member of the Commission to regulate the activities of the chaplains of the Roumanian army.

NANSEN WILL AID JEWISH REFUGEES IN RUSSIA

London (J. T. A.)—Dr. Fridjhof Nansen, head of the "League" Commission for Refugees, announces that he is preparing to bring relief to the Jewish refugees on the Russian bank of the Dniester River, who are now in an extremely woeful plight on account of the approaching of winter. Nansen is now negotiating with the British Government for the transfer to him of Red Cross supplies now lying unused in Roumania.

On the 15th of November a conference will take place in Paris for the purpose of creating a unified committee for refugee work. The American "Hias" will be represented at the Conference.

POLISH PRESIDENT AND GENERAL ZELIGOWSKY RESIGN ON VILNA ISSUE

Warsaw (J. T. A.) The elections for the Vilna Sejm, which were scheduled to take place on December 22nd, have been postponed by a vote of the Polish Sejm and are not to take place before January, 1922.

President General Pilsudski of the Polish Republic, who had proposed the formation of a Central Lithuanian State incorporating Vilna, and General Zeligowsky, the dictator of Vilna, have resigned because the Sejm insisted that Vilna be incorporated into Poland. Pilsudski's resignation has not yet been accepted.

The situation seriously involves the large Jewish population of Vilna, which has on every occasion insisted on abstaining from the forthcoming elections.

PETLURA INSURRECTION SREADS THROUGHOUT PODOLIA

Warsaw (J. T. A.) The anti-Soviet insurrection has spread throughout the entire province of Podolia, according to dispatches which have reached here, where General Tiutunik, Sheppel and Machno are in charge of operations. Petlura himself is conducting a campaign in the region between Kiev and Odessa.

REPORT JEWISH BATTALION IN PETLURA'S ARMY

Vienna (J. T. A.)—A purely Jewish battalion is co-operating with the forces of General Petlura, according to dispatches which have reached here from Petlura's own press bureau in Tarnov.

KASRIEL THE WATCHMAN

(Concluded from last week)

It was a very hot night, and Benjy, together with most of the people of the tenement, went to sleep on the roof. Little by little the sounds of the street below died away.

Benjy lay down and slept for a time, but very badly. He still felt bruised. After several hours he woke up, and could not fall asleep again. He rose up, looked around at the old scene formed by the out-stretched sleepers and their many-colored bedding, then sat down on the cornice of the roof and looked down into the street.

Directly opposite gleamed the red lantern which marked out the piles of building material to the center of the street. Somewhere in the midst of that, he knew Reb Kasriel must be sitting and watching. "What can be his secret?" Benjy asked himself.

At the corner of the deserted street Benjy suddenly spied a figure moving quickly towards the red lanterns. The figure stopped, looked around cautiously, then disappeared behind the piles of lumber.

Benjy was in a fever of curiosity. He quickly pulled on his shoes and breeches, tiptoed his way among the sleepers and gained the street.

On all fours he walked across the street softly as a cat, peering cautiously among the piles, but could see nothing anywhere. He began to fear he would never discover Kasriel's secret.

But he found it at last. Behind a heap of window frames in a remote and cozy corner he saw Kasriel seated on some beams and eating from a large dinner pail between his knees. And beside him sat a thin little woman, her head covered with a glossy wig, and her wrinkled little face gleaming as she watched him eat. Not a word was said by either of them.

Kasriel finished eating, the little woman took the pail, and they continued to sit together in silence.

Benjy crouched behind the window frames and waited for something to happen. But nothing happened. The two sat bedside each other as if unaware of each other's presence. They looked up at the sky, and several times an almost inaudible "Ah!" escaped from the old woman. Benjy guessed she must have espied a falling star.

Benjy waited and waited until he grew tired. Then he crept back as softly as he had come, and left the old ones still sitting together on the plank.

He got back to the roof, sat down again on the cornice, and made up his mind to wait until he could see the old woman go away.

He did wait a long time, but at last he got too sleepy. So he went back to his pillow and stretched out. And on Benjy's drowsy fancy there crowded pell mell memories and pictures from the Bible he was reading with his rabbi—starry heavens glimmering on limitless deserts, and on the sand under the stars, now Abraham and Sarah, now Isaac and Rebecca, now Jacob and Rachel, all sturdy, white-bearded men and clinging little women; and now—it is possible, yes, no mistake!—there was Kasriel and his "old one" sitting exactly where Abraham and Sarah had sat only a minute ago!

"As faithful as the stars!" said a low whispering voice.

And wondering where he had heard that before—wasn't it some "piece?" Benjy fell asleep at last.—*The Young Judean.*

VILNA POLICE DESTROYS YIDDISH SYNAGOGUE POSTERS

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The police commissar of Vilna has ordered the removal from all Jewish synagogues of notices and placards printed in Yiddish, ostensibly basing his objection on the fact that if Yiddish signs were not paralleled with Polish translations they could be used as a medium for Bolshevik propaganda.

Zionist Forum Opens with Address on Jewish Education

Mrs. B. R. Brickner presented the problem of Jewish education Sunday, at the opening of the Zionist Institute, to an audience which more than crowded seating space.

According to the speaker the immediate needs of Jewry, if it is to be preserved in Canada, are: The formation of a Committee of One Hundred, comprising all groups of Toronto Jewry, to take over the responsibility of Jewish education; the establishment of a teachers' institute, with modern teachers, able to instruct according to modern methods; the establishment of buildings in which educational work is to go on.

The speaker gave as a feasible working plan the experience of the Bureau of Jewish education in New York, with which she formerly was associated. Mrs. Brickner said that in the attempt to work out the problem in New York the establishment of this bureau as an experimental laboratory was followed by the enlistment of Jewish college men and women to train for the profession of Jewish teacher. The bureau printed text books, organized a system of Jewish schools for girls, stimulated the community to build new Talmud Torahs and Jewish Community Centers, induced the Talmud Torahs to employ modern methods of administration, standardized Jewish teachers by a system of licensing and organized a Committee of 100 of responsible men and women to assume leadership.

Mrs. Brickner said that as a result of an investigation made recently by the Toronto Boy Life Council it was found that out of every 100 boys between the ages of 10 and 18, less than 30 per cent. of Jewish boys receive any kind of religious and moral education, Jews making the poorest showing of all denominations listed. To remedy this condition the speaker emphasized the fact that more money must be spent by Jews on Jewish education, as the fundamental difficulty lies in the matter of finances. This cause, too, Mrs. Brickner declared to be the reason for inadequate buildings, inferior teachers and general lack of harmony and standardization.

"Not until recently," said Mrs. Brickner, "has Jewish education become a fundamental problem, fundamental because the very basis of Jewish life and the future of the Jewish people depend upon it, and important because the Jewish group can survive only through the renewal of its ideals. Just as the public school system of America and Canada are the foundations upon which their civilization develops, so Jewish education is the foundation of the Jewish people."

The historical Jewish attitude is found in the recognition by the Jews of the importance of transmitting to the children the heritage of the fathers, Mrs. Brickner said.

"During the period of the Sopherim (Scribes) we have the beginnings not merely of an elementary school system but also a system of higher education, Ezra and the school of scribes thus becoming guardians of Israel's future. In Talmudic time we find the academy (yeshibah) schools were organized in every town and a Jew was not supposed to live in a small town where there was no school. The Jews were the first in Europe to establish compulsory education. In Russia, Galicia and Eastern Europe was the cheder and parents made sacrifices in order that their children might receive a schooling."

As a result, Mrs. Brickner said, the Jews have survived as a group, and if this is to continue it is the responsibility of every generation to renew its culture, as it is an acquired characteristic and therefore not transmissable.

In her talk Mrs. Brickner took up in succession the problems of Jewish education as they concern children, parents, teachers, curriculum, methods and finance. With regard to the parents, the speaker classified them according to their attitude towards Jewish education.

"First," she said, "is the materialistic type, indifferent, who may be characterized by the query: 'What good is Jewish education? What does it accomplish?' Second, is the assimilationist type recruited from extreme radicals, Socialists and from the wealthy, who often have no patience with Jewish education, or use for it and do not want their children saddled with the burden of Judaism. Third, is the middle class Jew, who, though eager for the future of Judaism, is inclined to be pessimistic because he has no faith in the possibilities of Jewish education in America.

The fourth is the self-conscious and nationalistic Jew, who would like to have his children reared as Jews. These are recruited from the Zionists, Radical Nationalists (Yiddishists) and from the staunch Reformed Jews.

"Materialism, industrialism and assimilation are the three forces responsible for this grouping which in turn is responsible for our problem."

Mrs. Brickner divided the teachers into the following types: the private teachers without Jewish or secular education or pedagogic equipment; the teachers in the Talmud Torahs who have Jewish but no secular knowledge; the Sunday school teacher with little general equipment; the Hebrew teacher with a modern Jewish education but a meagre secular one; a small group of college men and women who have both secular and Jewish education, and who are trained as pedagogues. With the exception of this last group the Jews have developed no type of Hebrew school teacher with the result that one child out of four, who comes from a more or less unsympathetic home, is taught as a rule by a teacher who does not understand his task.

As to curriculum a chaotic condition exists, according to the speaker, who said that in this environment the child requires a curriculum which has not been evolved as yet. The task is hopeless as far as mere Sunday schools are concerned, Mrs. Brickner declared, and also as regards Talmud Torahs, which have transplanted curicula without regard for environment, the

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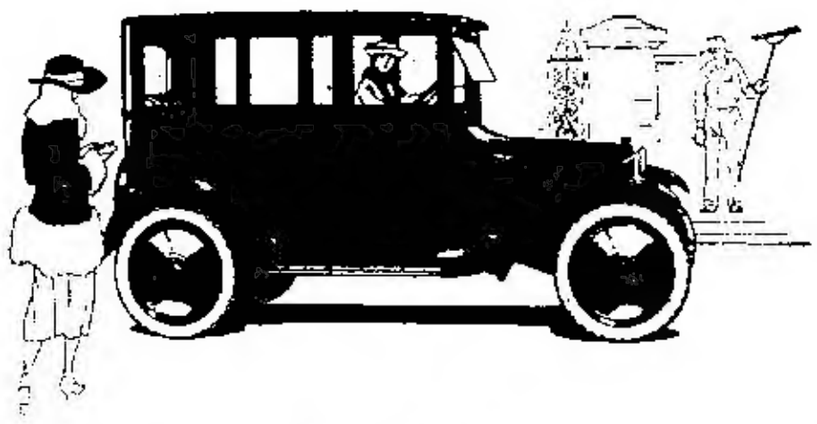

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PRIZES WON BY JEWISH CHILDREN

In a competition held recently for the pupils at Lansdowne School, a large proportion of the prizes were won by Jewish children.

The prizes were given for the best essays entitled "Our Eyes" and "My Glasses," the competition being promoted by Edward Bind, R. O, of College St.

The following is a list of the prize winners:

Essay "Our Eyes:" Girls' 1st Prize, Rosie Karachun; 2nd prize, Lily Robinson; 3rd prize (extra), Mollie Nimon. Boys' 1st Prize, Leonard Hunt; 2nd prize, George Fry, 3rd prize (extra), Nathan Roth.

Essay "My Glasses:" 1st prize, Jean Warren. In this competition the entries were so few that only one prize is given.

Prizes are donated by Edward Bind, R. O., and will be presented at 279 College St., on Friday, November 4th, between 4 and 5 p. m.

All of the 1st prize winners were presented with self-filling Swan Fountain Pens and the other prize winners with Eversharp Pencils.

The prizes were donated by Mr. Bind and were presented by him to the winners at his optical store, 279 College Street, on Fiday, November 4th.

Zionist Notes and Comments

The National Council of the Zionist Organization of Canada met last week at Montreal, to discuss current Zionist affairs. The Toronto delegation included M. Gelber, President of the Central Division; A. B. Bennett, Honorary Secretary and Dr. S. Margoshes, Executive Director for the Central Division. The financial report revealed some very important facts. Four hundred thousand dollars was pledged for the Keren Hayesod throughout the Dominion of Canada by six thousand subscribers. Of the amount pledged over two hundred thousand dollars came from the Eastern Division, with Montreal as the center, over one hundred thousand dollars from the Central Division with Toronto as the chief headquarters, and the remainder from the Western Division with Winnipeg as the divisional center. Over two hundred thousand dollars have already been collected and the rest is rapidly coming in.

It was decided to engage the services of two propagandists to visit the important Jewish centers in the maritime provinces and in the west. In addition, Leon Goldman, the Executive Director of the Dominion office, was commissioned to go on a tour covering the entire country from coast to coast. Thus, it is hoped, every Jew in Canada will be reached by Zionist influence and the Keren Hayesod fund will be swelled by additional contributors, coming chiefly from the small out-of-the way Jewish communities.

Meeting of National Council

The National Council approved the suggestion that the Annual Convention be held in March, 1922. The convention city was not decided upon, but it is likely that the honor will fall either to Montreal or Winnipeg. It is planned to have Nahum Sokolow the Zionist leader, who is now in New York, as a member of the Zionist delegation to the United States, address the convention.

ZIONIST INSTITUTE

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Division of the Zionist Organization of Canada, held last week, the discussion centered around the Zionist Institute. The Institute at 206 Beverley St., which for so many years has housed many of the most important Jewish organizations in the city of Toronto, now finds itself in financial straights. The building committee, with D. Bennett as chairman, had the task allotted to it of devising ways and means leading toward the amelioration of the financial status of the institution, and a report was submitted by the committee. Acting on the report, the Executive Committee decided to let all organizations making use of the building, share in the financial burden of the institution, through the payment of adequate rents. In accordance with this principle, rents for all organizations were raised according to their membership and the facilities of the building they are using.

The demands of the Judea clubs for increased club room facilities, were met by the Executive Committee, by turning over the entire top floor to the young Judea activities. In addition, one of the largest rooms in the Institute will be vacated to make room for a library of reference and periodical literature, where young Judeans, as well as the general Jewish public can come.

To still further advance the intellectual progress of the Jewish community, the Jewish Forum was established in the Zionist Institute. Under the auspices of the Jewish Forum lectures will be given every Sunday evening by most competent lecturers on modern Jewish problems. The first lecture of the season dealt with the problem of Jewish Education and was delivered by Mrs. B. R. Brickner. The great turnout for the first lecture given by the Jewish Forum proves conclusively that there is a great demand in our city for lectures and augurs well for the success of the Jewish Forum.

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Elections of officers were held last Sunday night at the Bnei Zion Society, and the following were elected: D. Abramowitz, President; I. Wolfson, Vice-President; S. Reider, Treasurer; I. L. Berenson, Secretary. The Executive Committee consists of the following: L. Levinsky, S. Harris, S. Rogul, H. Frankel, A. Cash, M. Wolfson and M. Hartzman.

The Bnei Zion belongs to the oldest Zionist Society in the country, having been founded twenty years ago.

The Soviet Government has received a demand from the White Russian Government which has its headquarters in Poland, requesting it to recall the Soviet troops from White Russia on account of the pogrom activities.

General Viscount Allenby, the conqueror of Palestine and world-famed British marshal, has resigned the post of High Commissioner of Egypt which he held since the end of the war.

The Congregation Ahavas Israel, which held services at Tottenville, Staten Island, during the recent holidays, will become a permanent organization and over twenty-five members are already enrolled.

SOCIETY

All Society Items and other local notes should be communicated to the office of the Review by 5 o'clock each Tuesday afternoon in order to appear in the current week's issue. Phone Adelaide 5489.

Mrs. Harry Samuel, 481 Brunswick Ave., gave a tea recently, to meet Mrs. Huntley.

Mrs. S. Meyers of Rochester, N.Y., is visiting Mrs. Granatstein, 138 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. D. Eber of Rochester, N.Y., was in town for the marriage of her nephew, Mr. Irving Myers.

Mrs. I. S. Scheurer entertained at dinner last Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Harry Rouda of Dayton, and Miss Fannie Wecksler of Montreal.

Mrs. Wolfe of San Francisco is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Cohen, 165 Lowther Avenue.

Mr. Pullan of Ottawa came into town for the marriage of his grandson, Mr. Joel Pullan.

Michael Stein of Montreal spent a few days in Toronto last week.

Edward Choate of Vancouver, B.C., was in Toronto for the Pullan-Granatstein wedding.

The officers of the Junior Council were entertained at tea last Monday afternoon by Miss Helen Finberg, in honor of Miss Cecil Houzer, former corresponding secretary of the Junior Council.

Mrs. Victor A. Miller, 114 Glencairn Avenue, is entertaining at bridge to-day, in honor of her sister Miss Gladys Fogler.

The marriage of Miss Gladys Fogler, 633 Huron Street, to Bernard Sutin, will take place on Tuesday, December 6th.

Mrs. Frank Hutner, 410 Brunswick Avenue, is in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Schiffer are now in their new home at 11 Rusholme Park Crescent.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Miller (née Millie Fox) of 90 Brunswick Avenue, announce the birth of a daughter.

Miss Fannie Wecksler of Montreal was in town for a few days, visiting her mother, Mrs. J. Wecksler, 331 St. George Street.

Isadore Vise of Chicago is expected in Toronto for the marriage of his brother, Berney Vise.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Nathanson have moved into their new home on Russell Hill Road.

Mrs. Max Block, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. M. Simonski, 485 Brunswick Avenue, has returned to New York.

Miss Jennie Nankin, 26 Walmer Road, was the hostess of a kitchen shower in honor of Miss Anne Sniderman, last Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jaffe, who have been visiting Mrs. Jaffe's mother for the past two weeks, have returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Jule Allen, 58 St. Andrew's Gardens, has returned from New York.

Mrs. Harry Rouda of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting her mother Mrs. J. Wecksler, 331 St. George Street.

Miss Florence King is entertaining at bridge next Monday in honor of Miss Gladys Fogler.

Mrs. J. Levy of Hamilton, spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Mortimer Levy, 74 Barton Avenue. Miss Mary Levy, sister of Mrs. Mortimer Levy, was also here.

Miss Sara Solway, 101 Brunswick Avenue, was the hostess, last Wednesday, of a delightful bridge and whist party, in honor of Miss Cecil Houzer.

Mrs. Lillian King, 155 Dunn Avenue, is visiting her sister in Rochester, N.Y.

INAUGURATION SALE

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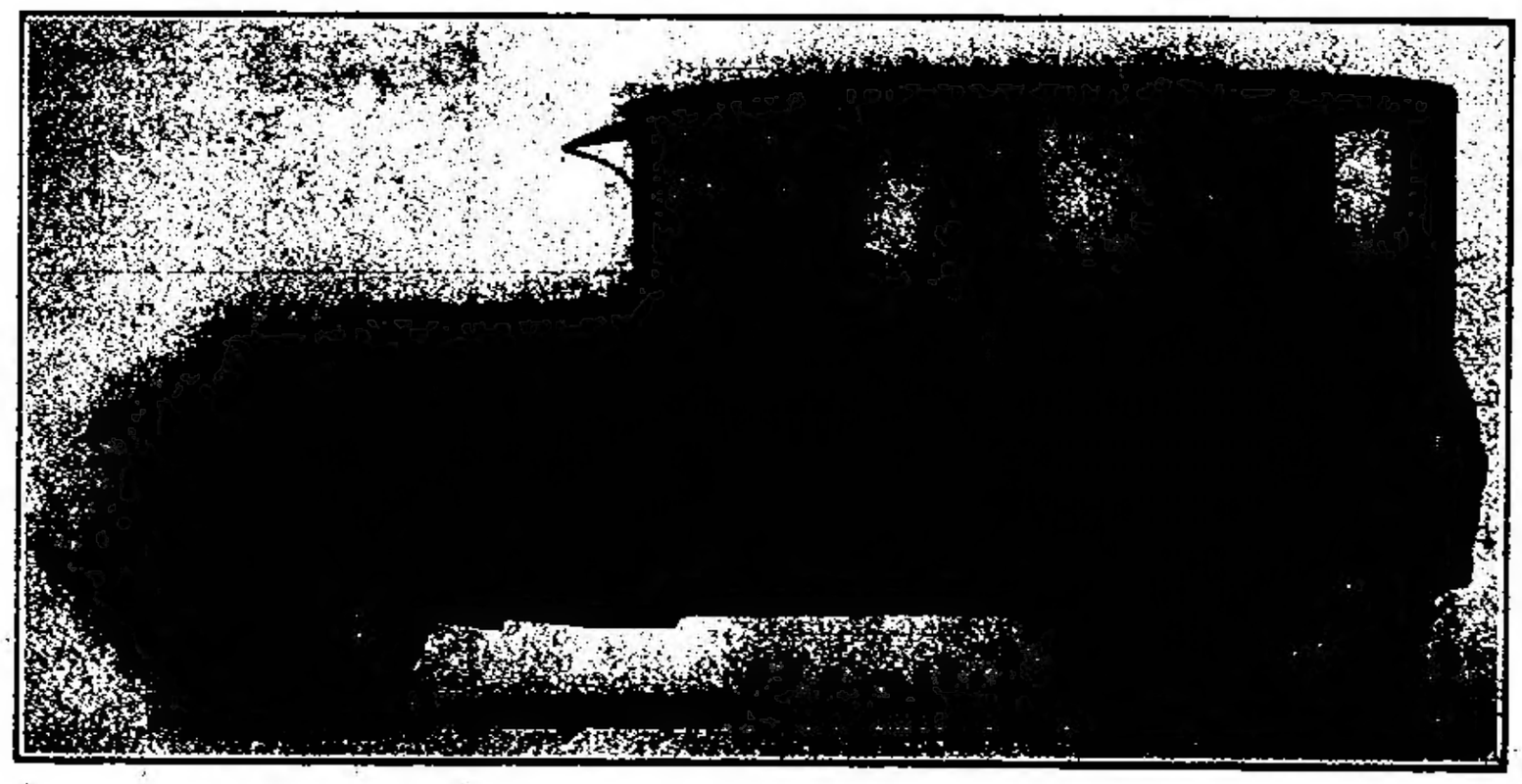


ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. Edmund Scheuer, President of the Toronto Branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association, has received a number of unsolicited contributions for that organization. Following are the amounts subscribed and the donors' names:

$50.00, Lyons and Marks; 25.00, L. Simon, H. & A. Saunders, Samuel King, Wm. Goldstein, Levy Bros. Co., N. L. Nathanson, Saunders, Lorie & Co., Jule and J. Jay Allen; $20.00, S. Merker; $12.50, E. Pallan; $12.00 Isidor Freedman; $10.00, Jacob Cohen, Abe Cohen, Charles Draimin, Jos. King, Jr., Theodore King, Mrs. Theodore King, Jake Levy, B. A. Boas, A. Levy, A. Lipson, J. Eisman, W. Rosenthal, B. Weiss, Bachrach Bros., J. Montagnes, S. Lubelsky; $5.00, J. H. Lyons, F. Leverston, S. Strauss & Sons, A. Weinreb, George Yavner, Arthur H. Jacobs, M. M. Cohen, Joe Singer, B. Kassel, Arthur Cohen, Julius Heim, Harry Pallan, Is. Brodey, $2.50, Oda King, Charles T. King; Theod Draimin, Philip Draimin, Arch. Jacobs, F. L. Kahn, Mrs. J. Eisman, Arthur Brookstone, Moise Frankel, Jake Rushkofsky.

As other contributions are received, they will be noted in the columns of the CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW.

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT

The "Samsonian" Club for boys, held its first meeting of the season in the spacious kindergarten room of Strathcona School, West Toronto. This is the first of a number of Clubs to be run under Jewish Big Brother auspices, in different sections of the City.

Two years ago, Miss S. Halpern, Secretary of this organization, realized the need of Boys' Clubs as a means of eliminating juvenile delinquency and therefore asked N. Gollom to form the first one in the Spadina District. Proving successful, its activities were later transferred to larger quarters at York Street School. Last year, the need of a Club in West Toronto became manifest, and she asked Mark Markus, who undertook to organize the boys of that section. With the assistance of N. Gollom, they succeeded in bringing the membership to about ninety. This year the Board of Education granted them the use of Strathcona School for Tuesday and Thursday evenings, which will undoubtedly solve the Junction boy problem.

Mark Markus and Nat Gollom have again taken charge and last Tuesday saw seventy-five enthusiastic boys turn out. E. M. Blanckensee, President of the Big Brotherhood Movement, addressed the boys and violin selections were rendered by Master Sherman and Messrs Salway, accompanied by Mr. Rosenthal. Will Stone then showed some very interesting slides on Palestine which brought the first Club night to a fitting close.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MENORAH SOCIETY HOLDS FIFTH ANNUAL DANCE

The Fifth Annual Dance given by the University of Toronto Menorah Society last Thursday evening, November 10th, at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, was a brilliantly successful affair. It paid flattering tribute to the Commitee on Arrangements, consisting of J. Stuchen H. Landsberg, T. Levine and D. Eisen.

The function was of a most exclusive character and was unusually well attended by students and members of the organization.

The participants danced from nine to one, to music furnished by the spirited Cosgrave Jazz Orchestra. The program was long and varied, with an intermission, during which refreshments were served.

JUDEAN CONCERT

The Judean Benevolent and Friendly Society, held a successful concert on Saturday Evening, November 12th, 1921, in the Orange Hall, Euclid and College Streets. Everyone present had an enjoyable evening. Following the concert light refreshments were served.

SENECA SOCIAL AND LITERARY CLUB

An enjoyable evening was spent "Armistice" night, by the members and guests of above Club, at the "Y" building, where a successful Dance was ably run by the House Committee, consisting of S. Applebaum, S. Cross, I. Jacobs and Miss I. Stein.

DR. I. W. RUSKIN SPEAKS ON PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE

Dr. I. W. Ruskin delivered an interesting lecture on Preventative Medicine, Sunday, November 6th, under the auspices of the Sons of Jacob. After the lecture the members were entertained by Mr. Gold and Miss Goodfeather.

HERZL ZION CLUB

The Herzel Zion Club, which consists entirely of Jewish young men residing in Toronto, and is the largest Club of its kind in the Dominion, held its first debate in the House Debating League Tournament on Sunday evening, November 13th, at 8.15 p.m., at the Herzl Club Rooms, at the northwest corner of Queen and Spadina. The subject of the debate was "Resolved: That the Invention of Deadly Instruments of War such as Dynamite and Machine Guns is of Advantage to Mankind." The affirmative won the debate and the evening was enjoyed by all those present. Affirmative, Messrs. Aneshefsky and Haberman. Negative, Messrs. Rosenberg and Clapham.

The Herzl Club will hold its New Years' Eve Dance at Bingham's Rainbow Rooms. Watch this column for further announcements concerning the dance and other activities.

CHANCELLOR HENRY HURWITZ IN TORONTO

Chancellor Henry Hurwitz of the Menorah Movement, will speak at the Friday evening service, November 18th, at the Holy Blossom Synagogue. Subject, Jewish Culture and Ideal. Mr. Hurwitz is a graduate of Harvard and the founder of the Menorah movement among the Jewish students in the colleges and universities of the United States and Canada. He is a speaker of unusual ability and bears a message of unique interest.

The public is cordially invited on Saturday evening, November 19th, at 8.15 p.m. He will address the graduate Menorah Society, which is composed of the Jewish professional men and university graduates, at the Synagogue Chambers of the Holy Blossom Synagogue. His subject will be "The Opportunities for the Educated Jew."

On Sunday evening November 20th, at 8.15, he will address a large open meeting at the Zionist Institute on the subject of "The Line of Jewish Learning." All are welcome.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY MENORAH SOCIETY

When Dr. Samuel Margosches spoke to the University of Toronto Menorah Society on "The Present Status of Jewish Culture," on October 16th of this year, it marked the opening of the fifth term of the local Menorah Society as an integral force in the local Jewish student world. The Society is a part of a great international movement, known as the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, whose sole aim and object is the study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals. The Society is open to all undergraduates attending the University of Toronto, Osgoode Hall and McMaster University.

The Intercollegiate Menorah Association had its birth at Harvard University in 1906 and since that year some seventy-three branches have been created at the various universities and colleges on this continent and in whose ranks are to be found more than five thousand loyal adherents.

Of these 73 branches, three are to be found in Canada, one at Manitoba University, one at McGill University, and one here, which is not only one of the youngest but one of the most flourishing, it, last year, having come among the first eight of the societies showing the highest excellence in Menorah work and therefore in a good position to capture the Irving Lehman Trophy, donated by Justice Irving Lehman, the Honorary Chairman of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association.

The University of Toronto Menorah Society had its start in 1917, and every year since then has seen its influence increased. It is now one of the best respected intellectual forces in the city, and as such is doing good work both among the students and in the community at large.

The program mapped out by the executive for the 1921-1922 session, is an ambitious one, and includes five open meetings, one of which has already been held, six private meetings for members and students only, for discussions and debates; the annual prize essay competition and the Intercollegiate debate between McGill and the local Society.

The next open meeting will be this coming Sunday evening, November 20th, at 8.30 p.m. in the Zionist Institute and Chancellor Henry Hurwitz of New York will be the lecturer. The Chancellor is the founder of the Menorah movement and ranks high among the Jewish intellectuals on the continent. He will speak on "The Lure of Jewish Learning" and the general public are invited to hear him.

Following this lecture Mr. A. Bennet of this city will speak before the society on December 11th, on "Zangwill as a Thinker."

During the 1922 session the Intercollegiate Debate will take place, to be followed by lectures by Professor De Lury and Professor Taylor, the former speaking on "Jewish Contributions to Science," and Professor Taylor on "Moses Mendelsohn."

The executive for this year includes the following officers:

Honorary President, Professor D. R. Keyes; President, Benjamin Fox; 1st Vice-President, Joseph Greenberg; 2nd Vice-President, Tessie Lavine; Corresponding Sec., Harry Landsberg; Recording Sec., Rivka Levi, B.A.; Treasurer, J. Stuchen, B.A. Faculty Representatives: University College, S. Smith, Herman Bennett, Esther Sadowsky; Medicine, Samuel Levin; Dentistry, Benjamin Garfinkel; School of Science, M. Zadnoff; Osgoode Hall, Bernard Caplan.

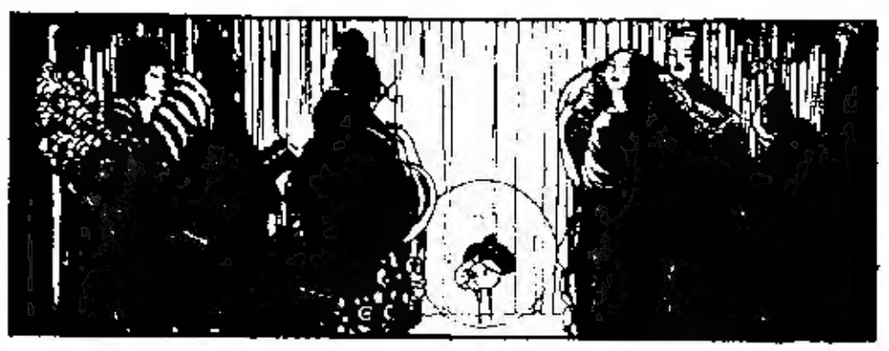
SAMSONIAN CLUB BIG BROTHER

The election of officers was held on Nov. 14th at Strathcona School, and resulted in the following taking office: President of Seniors, Louis Godkin; Vice-President, Joe Rosen; President of Juniors, Sally Cohen; Vice-President, Abe Usprech. Election of balance of officers was deferred until next meeting.

Group games then held sway till close of evening.

BIBLE CLASS

Bible Class of the Council of Jewish Women and the Temple Sisterhood, conducted by Rabbi Brickner, will meet hereafter on Mondays at 2.30 p.m. at Jewish Girls' Club, 254 McCaul St.



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Y.M. & Y.W.H.A. DANCE

Mosher's Arcadia was the scene of one of Toronto's finest dances on November 14th, when the Y.M. & Y.W.H.A. held one of their notable social affairs.

Under the energetic leadership of the Social Committee, consisting of Mrs. A. I. Willinsky, Chairlady, M. S. Till, Abe Sprachman, Mrs. Joseph Singer and Mrs. Charles Fremes, all of whom served in some capacity, an enjoyable evening was spent by the many present.

Fine service at the bar was rendered by the following: John J. Glass, M. S. Till, Jack Landsberg and Miss Leah Glassman.

Joe Harris, the genial President of the "Y," Alderman Joseph Singer, 1st Vice-President and Harry Rosenthal, 2nd Vice-President were "on the job," helping, with the aid of a jazz orchestra, to chase the blues away.

Mrs. H. Rosenthal and Mrs. J. Singer were busily occupied receiving the guests.

TORONTO HADASSAH

A largely attended meeting of the Central Hadassah Chapter was held at the Zionist Institute on Monday evening, November 14th.

Arrangements were made for the various booths, which the Chapter will convene at the Palestinian Bazaar on December 21st, at Mosher's Arcadia.

A miscellaneous shower will be given for members and friends at the Zionist Institute on Monday, November 28th.

BLOSSOM GIRLS

A special meeting of the Blossom Girls' Club was held last Sunday at the home of the secretary, Miss Margulis, when an interesting matter was discussed, which will have an important bearing on the social activities of the new year.

COUNCIL COOKED FOOD SALE WILL BE HELD WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd.

Mrs. B. Raz, Convener of the Entertainment Committee of the Cooked Food Sale that is to be held by the Senior Council of Jewish Women, desires through the REVIEW to rectify the error as to the date of the sale. Thursday, November 23rd is the date. Place, Zionist Institute, 206 Beverley Street. Remember, Thursday, November 23rd.

Ottawa
Correspondence

The Y. W. H. A., an organization of recent birth, organized on a co-ed plan in conjunction with the Y. M. H. A., and whose membership is near the two hundred mark, may be said to be the pioneer organization of its kind in Ottawa. It has already proven the truth of the old proverb: "Every wise woman buildeth her house." (Prov. 14, 1.) When on Saturday night their rest-room at the King Edward Hebrew Institute was formally opened, Mrs. A. Rosenthal, Sr., was the guest of the evening, with a short witty speech, declaring the room open, at the same time pledging a very kind donation of a desk. The president of the Y. W. H. A., Miss Clare Kert, in a few but well chosen remarks, bid welcome to all present. Short speeches were also made by Miss Pearl Slonemsky, secretary, Miss Beck Sugarman, chairman of the house committee. The Y. M. H. A. was represented at the opening.

On last Sunday evening the Ottawa City Talmud Torah held its annual mass meeting, in the Assembly Hall of the King Edward Hebrew Institute, and before the time of opening the meeting arrived, the S. R. O. (standing room only) sign had to be put up. In opening the meeting, the president Mr. A. J. Freiman, gave a brief summary of the excellent progress that the school is making, stating in part: "The Talmud Torah is the foundation of Judaism; without it we would not have schools nor Zionism. In the present disturbances that are taking place in Europe, this continent must become the centre of Jewish thought and learning. We must lay a foundation for that structure through the medium of a real Talmud Torah in its true sense." He referred to the purchase of the George St. school building a year ago and hoped that the pledges given in connection with raising the money for the purchase and which are still outstanding, will soon be met. "My long desired aim," he said, "that of inaugurating an Ivrith B'Ivrith class has at last become a reality. I hope to see the day when the Ottawa Talmud Torah will become a centre of learning that Canadian Jewry will be proud of. The school belongs to you and it is your duty to give it the support that such an institution deserves." Two of the most eloquent speakers who have been heard in Ottawa for some time addressed the meeting. They were Mr. Joseph Barondes, commissioner of education for New York state and Judge H. G. Levy, of New York; Mr. Barondes spoke in Yiddish. In a very eloquent manner he appealed for the support of the Talmud Torah. He reminded is hearers that life does not mean in acquiring only worldly possessions, that there is something more precious and more worthy to labor for, the bringing up of the Jewish youth in a Jewish way, according to true Jewish traditions which means perpetuation of the Jewish nation, and which can be accomplished through the medium of a well-equipped Talmud Torah. The next speaker, Judge Levy, kept the audience spellbound for over an hour, in relating his experiences while on a visit to Poland in connection with Jewish relief. He told of the suffering of he Jewish people in that stricken land; he told of the pogroms and misery in the Ukraine, and how much one has to be thankful for in not being one of those sufferers. He also laid great stress on the education of the coming Jewish generation, relating the story of Rabbi Jochanan ben Zaka'i, drawing a parallel of how the Jews in Europe in spite of their misery, need and want, do everything that is humanly possible to keep up their Chedurim and their Talmud Torahs. How much more then should we in this land of liberty and plenty do for the Jewish youth, and by teaching them true Judaism see that they become an asset to the state and the Jewish nation. Mr. H. Vineberg, editor and publisher of *Der Tag*, New York, was also present.

Mr. L. S. Greenberg, secretary, presented the annual financial report, in a very able manner, and was congratulated by the president and others. Following the reading of the report, the election of officers for the term of 1922 took place, with the following results. Mr. A. J. Freiman, re-elected president by acclamation; vice-chairman, Mr. C. I. Finn; treasurer, M. J. Sachs; trustees, Messrs. C. Caplan, J. Golub, L. S. Greenberg, S. Katz, S. Kronick, H. L. Gittleson, M. Loeb, B. Goldfield, M. Stein, Sr., S. Miller, M. Roodman, Dr. H. Dover, A. Brahinsky. Mr. L. S. Greenberg has resigned from the position of secretary and his office remains to be filled. A vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening was moved by B. Pearl. Through the efforts of Mr. J. Barondes, quite a number of new subscribers were added to the list, he himself also becoming a subscriber to the Ottawa Talmud Torah.

Miss Kallmeyer Honored by Royal Academy

Miss Minnie Kallmeyer, 94 South Drive, has had two paintings accepted by the Royal Academy. The news came to her while in the midst of preparations for an exhibition of her paintings to be held in Jenkins' Art Gallery, 28 College Street, November 21 to 26.

The two paintings are called "Fruit Stand on Main Street at Boothbay Harbor" and "The Cove When the Tide is Out," the latter remarkable for its beautiful coloring. Many other examples of Miss Kallmeyer's art will be seen in the collection which Toronto artists and friends are ready to testify as splendid. Invitations to the exhibit have been sent out and its opening is awaited with keen interest by thosee who have noted the artist's development in the painting of fine landscape pictures.

Miss Kallmeyer is the daughter of Mrs. Pauline Kallmeyer, who is herewith tendered congratulations on the honor won by the artist.

SOCIETY

Miss Rose Rosenbloom was the hostess last week at a large miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Anne Sniderman, whose marriage to Mr. Lou Cadesky will take place in December. Miss Sniderman was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts.

Mrs. Lou Greenberg, who has been visiting her mother for the last two weeks, Mrs. J. Wilder, 195 Shaw Street, has returned to Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Cecil Houzer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Houzer, 123 Spadina Road, to Mr. Berney Vise, youngest son of Mrs. K. Vise, will take place quietly on Sunday, November 20th.

A successful meeting of the Musical Club of the Senior Council of Jewish Women was held at the home of Mrs. J. Allen, 20 Roxboro Drive. Mozart was the composer discussed. Mrs. Allen read an interesting account of Mozart's life, Miss Mildred Marks rendered one of his piano selections, and Mrs. S. Goldsmith, a vocal solo.

A successful handkerchief shower was held at the home of Miss P. Pearlman, Danforth Avenue. Misses E. Jackson, A. Coutts and S. Korn were assistant hostesses. More than one hundred and seventy handkerchiefs, together with the proceeds of a teacup reading, have been turned over to the Toronto Daughters of Zion for their sale of work, which will be held early in December, in aid of the Keren Hayesod.

The Misses Livingston, 162 Spadina Road, entertained at dinner last Sunday evening, at the Carls-Rite Hotel, in honor of Miss Cecil Houzer and Miss Anne Sniderman.

Mrs. A. Singer, 308 Jarvis Street, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Berlind, in Montreal.

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JEWISH MAYOR OF TEL AVIV DEMANDS GOV. STORR'S RESIGNATION

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—Mr. Dizengov, the Jewish mayor of Tel Aviv, has sent a memorandum to the Palestinian administration offices here, demanding the resignation of Gov. Storrs and the suspension of all officials responsible for the recent events in Jerusalem.

NAMES OF JERUSALEM DEAD

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—The following are the names of the four young men who were killed in Jerusalem on November 2nd: David Cohen, Arje Peterfriend, Yitzchok Messner and Yitzchok Arber. It is learned that during the riots a bomb was thrown into the Yeshivah Torat Chaim, near the celebrated "Churvah" Synagogue.

BRITISH M. P. CALLS PETLURA BANDIT

London (J. C. B.)—Commander Kenworthy, liberal M.P., asked in the House of Commons, whether it was not true Petlura might well be characterized as a bandit. The speaker of the House refused to permit a reply and censured the member for his language.

Mr. Harmsworth, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, announced that the British Government had official information as to anti-Bolshevik uprising in Southwest Russia. It was not known, he said, whether the movement was being engineered by General Petlura from Roumania.

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THEATRE

A PRIVATE SCANDAL AT LOEWS

When a big picture company recently determined to celebrate their second anniversary with a special production, they combed the industry for someone to fittingly occupy the star part in the story which was written by Hector Turnbull. It was not mere chance that Miss May McAvoy was chosen to play the role of the *petite* French maid, Jean Millette, in "A Private Scandal," which will be the photplay feature, with a strong vaudeville bill, at Loew's Yonge St. Theatre, next week. Miss McAvoy had already made a reputation for herself with her marvelous interpretation of Grizel in "Sentimental Tommy" and her fine characterizations in "The Devil's Garden," "Truth About Husbands," "Forbidden Valley" and other pictures. In "A Private Scandal," Miss McAvoy is called upon to portray a very difficult role, that of an innocent girl upon whom suspicion rests, and who keeps silent through loyalty to the guilty woman who has been her friend and benefactress. Miss McAvoy handles this with consummate art. In the supporting cast are Kathlyn Williams of "The Spoilers," "Conrad in Quest of His Youth," "Forbidden Fruit;" Ralph Lewis, who played Stoneman in "The Birth of a Nation;" Bruce Gordon, a noted English actor; Lloyd Whitlock, the well-known "heavy" and Baby Gladys Fox.

Jewish Influence in Music

Charles D. Isaacson Discusses the Jew in Music

"The Jew in America has ever striven to raise the standard of taste in music, and this rarely with a view to commercial advantage," is the opinion expressed by Charles D. Isaacson, music editor of the *New York Evening Mail*, in an interview by A. Palmone in the *Jewish Forum*. "There are few Jewish managers, but Jewish names are invariably on the list of patrons," continued Mr. Isaacson. "The Jew is *par excellence*, the patron of music, not only with his money, making concerts and the opera possible, but also with the large audiences that he composes. There is always an influential Jew who is willing to go out of his way to help get audiences. This is true in every section of the country; even in the far West, the South and the North. He is, almost without exception, responsible for the symphonic orchestra and for concerts. In the earlier days of the Metropolitan Opera House, when Society occupied the boxes, the house itself was Jewish.

"We have specific examples in the parents of Heifetz and Elman, who handed their children violins when these were but three years of age. Why, they wanted them to be violinists before they were born!"

"How does the Jew stand in respect to the creation of art in music?" the interviewer asked of Mr. Isacason.

"The biggest creators in art," was the reply, "have not been Jews—I mean, in comparison with Wagner, who though one of the most despicable of creatures, was one of the greatest geniuses. Jewish music, as distinguished from music by Jews, is negligible; not much of it is purely Jewish. For that matter, purely Jewish music is a matter of the past. For instance, 'Rachem' by Mana Zucca is not purely Jewish, nor is 'Yahrzeit' by Rhea Silberta, although both are modeled along the lines of 'Eli, Eli.' 'Yahrzeit' is even better than 'Eli, Eli'; it reaches greater depths. I believe, however, that during the next epoch the Jew will lead in musical composition, as indications already show among young Jews."

"In what respect, then, does the Jew excel in music?" was the next question put to Mr. Isaacson.

"In interpreting music," he answered. "The Jew is unexcelled. Among the great violinists, all, without exception, are Jews. Most of the great pianists and 'cellists —in fact, most instrumentalists are Jews. But in the vocal art the Jew is secondary; especially in the operatic field, which is dominated by the Italians, a great many of whom, however, are Jewish; such as Raisa, Rimini, and Amato. Voice is natural, it comes largely by heredity. Singers are often only catgut, just the pipe in the pipe organ. But the Jewish vocalist is more interpretative than the non-Jewish. His appeal is more intense and emotional. He does not, like the Italian, go mad about a last high note. This power of interpretation is, apparently, what appeals to the people most; for it is the violinist who draws the biggest audiences, then the pianist, and occasionally, vocalists.

"The symphony orchestra is becoming more and more a factor in Jewish life, with interpretative powers. Every conductor in and out of New York City, with but one exception, is a Jew. Those who make up the orchestra, with the exception of the wind instruments of brass, are also mainly Jews.

"It is remarkable, however, that Jews take the lead not only in 'fine' but also in 'cheap' music. The good among them are the best there are; the bad, the worst. But when their shortcomings are effectively presented to their attention, they are ready to change. It is worthy of note that the classical is gaining over the popular music."

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WOULD MOVE ZIONIST CENTER FROM LONDON TO BERLIN

Berlin (J. T. A.)—The local reactionary paper, the German *Tageblatt*, carries a report from Kovno, according to which the Zionist organizations of Eastern Europe are demanding that the Central Zionist office should, in view of the present changed situation in Soviet Russia, be moved from London to Berlin, which city would then become the center of Zionist affairs. The same daily reports that in German government circles there is much sympathy for this subject.

AMERICAN CORPORATION TO HANDLE ROTHSCHILD'S ORANGES

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—Representatives of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the founder of several Palestinian colonies, have signed an agreement with directors of the American Palestine Fruit Growers' Association, according to which all the oranges grown in the Baron's orchards in Petach Tikvah, will be transferred to the American corporation for packing and sale. It is understood that negotiations are in progress for a similar arrangement for the Baron's orchards in other Palestinian colonies.

NOTED POLISH ANTI-SEMITE DEAD

Warsaw, Nov. 7, 1921 (J. T. A.)—Jan Nemoyevsky, one of the leaders of the Polish anti-Semitic movement, died here suddenly. On the occasion of his burial, Polish papers, printing necrologues of the deceased, inadvertently disclosed the secret of his anti-Semitism. It is learned that Nemoyevsky was at one time a liberal and a lover of Jews. On one occasion, however, he had a falling out with a Jewish publisher. His anti-Semitism dates from that day. From that day he tirelessly and unceasingly poured out his wrath, not against the individual with whom he quarreled, but against the entire race from which that individual sprang.

PERSIAN JEWS REJOICE AT RABBI KORNFELD'S APPOINTMENT

London (J. C. B.)—Jews in Teheran and other Persian cities have greeted with much satisfaction the news of the appointment of Rabbi Joseph Kornfeld as U. S. Ambassador to Persia, according to dispatches which have been received here. The condition of Jews has been far from rosy, and the presence in the country of Rabbi Kornfeld will do much to strengthen their morale.

CRACOW GIVES 300,000 MARKS FOR KEREN HAYESOD

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The Jewish Community of Cracow has assigned 300,000 Polish marks as its contribution to the Keren Hayesod. The orthodox elements were strongly opposed to such a step, but were out-voted at the meeting.

YIDDISH PROHIBITED IN LODZ SCHOOLS

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The Municipal Council of Lodz has decided that Yiddish is not to be used as the language of instruction in any of the city schools. The debate which preceded this decision was heated and stormy. Attacks against Jews were heard, and one Polish official spoke of Yiddish as a "shameful jargon." Jewish deputies thereupon protested and it was only with difficulty that the chairman restored order. It will be remembered that several weeks ago the same Municipal Council of Lodz decided that Yiddish might be used as the language of instruction in some courses.

BRITISH CONSERVATIVES PREPARING ATTACK ON LORD READING AND MONTAGU

London (J. C. B.)—The Conservative Parties in Parliament have formed a strong *bloc* which intends to challenge the government's Indian policy, and to introduce a motion of disapproval and censure. It is expected that the administration of the Viceroy, Lord Reading, and of the Secretary of State for India, Sir Edward Montagu, will be subjected to considerable criticism and there is a probability that the resignation of both of these officials will be demanded by the conservatives.

FRANCO-TURKISH PACT DISTRESSES ZIONISTS

London (J. C. B.)—Zionist circles here are beginning to realize that the Franco-Turkish agreement recently entered into by the French government and the Turkish Nationalists has a definite effect on Jewish interests in Palestine and represents a danger in that it creates an Arab-Turkish union to the East and North of Palestine.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD TO PARTICIPATE IN CEREMONIES FOR "UNKNOWN HERO"

Washington (J. T. A.)—The War Department has sent an invitation to the Jewish Welfare Board to officially participate in ceremonies connected with the service in honor of the "unknown soldier," who will be buried at Arlington Cemetery on Armistice Day, in which President Harding, General Pershing, Marshall Foch and other high officials will take part. The Jewish Welfare Board has accepted the invitation and will send a delegation to Washington, of over 25 representatives headed by Judge Irving Lehman, Doctor Cyrus Adler, and Harry Glucksman, director of the J. W. B. Judge Lehman will place a wreath and make a brief address in the rotunda of the capital, where the body of the unknown soldier will lie in state. At the same time similar honors will be conferred by the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association and Knights of Columbus, who have been extended similar invitations for Armistice Day. The Jewish Welfare Board delegation will also march in the great parade which will take place.

While in Washington, local leaders will confer with the heads of the delegation regarding the suggested project of a Jewish War Memorial in the national capital.

Messrs. J. Lowenstine and Sons, of Valparaiso, Ind., have given $10,000 to Valparaiso University. The university is conducting a bond sale, but the Messrs. Lowenstine declined to accept bonds, but made theirs an outright gift.

DR. MORGENSTERN HEADS HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

Cincinnati (J. T. A.)—Dr. Julian Morgenstern, hitherto professor in the Hebrew Union College, has been elected acting president of the institution to succeed Dr. Kaufman Kohler who resigned some time ago.

Dr. Morgenstern graduated from the Hebrew Union College 20 years ago, and thereafter practiced as Rabbi for some time. He is 43 years old.

KEREN HAYESOD TREASURER RETURNS FROM EUROPE

New York (J. T. A.)—Mr. Herman Conheim, treasurer of the American Keren Hayesod and the head of the Zionist delegation, which was recently presented to President Harding, returned last week from Europe, where he attended the Zionist Congress and conferred with prominent Zionist officials.

Mr. Conheim, when interviewed, expressed much optimism as to the prospects of collections for the Palestine Foundation Fund and stated that much improvement could be expected in the financial administration within the Zionist movement in view of several important additions which had been made to the financial leadership, mentioning Mr. Georg Halpern, well-known German financier, and Mr. Poliakow, organizer of mortgage banks in Russia, who has undertaken to establish the Zionist Mortgage Bank in Palestine.

Mr. Conheim will now devote much of his time to Keren Hayesod activities in this country.

The Federated Jewish Charities of Brocton, Mass., have fixed a budget of $5,000 for the coming year, and will make a drive in January to raise the requisite amount.

In Redutz, Bukovina, the school authorities excluded 21 Jewish high school students on finding that they were members of the Jewish organization, "Shomrim."

A Zionist Society to be known as the Zuhne Zion Society has been organized in the Druid Hill Park section of Baltimore, Md. Membership is limited to professional men.

JEWISH CALENDAR

5862—1921-22

Rosh Hashonah	Monday, Oct 3
Fast of Gedaliah	Wednesday, Oct 5
Yom Kippur	Wednesday, Oct. 12
Succoth, First Day	Monday, Oct 17
Hoshannah Rabba	Sunday, Oct. 23
Shimini Azereth	Monday, Oct. 24
Simchath Torah	Tuesday, Oct 25
*Rosh Chodesh Cheshkan	Wednesday, Nov. 2
*Rosh Chodesh Kislev	Friday, Dec. 2
*Chanukah, First Day	Monday, Dec. 26
1922	
*Rosh Chodesh Tebet	Sunday, Jan. 1
Fast of Tebet	Tuesday, Jan. 10
Rosh Chodesh Shobat	Monday, Jan. 30
*Rosh Chodesh Odar	Wednesday, March 1
Fast of Esther	Monday, March 13
Purim	Tuesday, March 14
Rosh Chodesh Nisan	Thursday, March 30
Pesach, First Day	Thursday, April 13
Pesach, Seventh Day	Wednesday, April 19
Rosh Chadesh Iyyar	Saturday, April 29
*Lag B'Omar	Tuesday, May 16
Rosh Chodesh Sivan	Sunday, May 28
Shabuoth	Friday, June 2
*Rosh Chodesh Tammuz	Tuesday, June 27
Fast of Tammuz	Thursday, July 13
Rosh Chodesh Ab,	Wednesday, July 26
*Fast of Ab	Thursday, Aug. 3
Rosh Chodesh Ellul	Friday, Aug. 25
Rosh Hashonah 5683	Saturday, Sept. 23

*Observed also on preceding day.

All Jewish days begin at sunset of the preceding secular day.

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Anti-Jewish Legislation

By Ben Ami

In reflecting upon the vicissitudes of the Jewish people, I have often asked myself whether our claim to have been the most persecuted of men may not perhaps be a little exaggerated. If it should be, we ought ourselves to be the first to say so and put our claim in proper perspective. When you have a good case, there is no need to overstate it.

In fairness to ourselves and others, I have therefore reviewed in my mind the numerous instances of suffering, of cruelty bravely born, of persecution and hatred as reflected in the pages of history. I remembered that the early Christians suffered for conscience' sake. But that suffering was only for a time, for soon Christianity became the State religion, and Christians turned into mighty persecutors themselves. I recalled the age of the Reformation, with its religious wars and intolerances. I shuddered as I brought in mind how the Catholics burned the Protestants and were burned in turn by them. My heart was chilled as I contemplated the recorded cruelties of Bloody Mary in England, and the calculated vengeance of the party of those who were her victims on the adherents of her faith. It was all gruesome. But if these horrors lasted a century, even if they lasted two centuries, they came to an end ultimately. Catholics and Protestants settled down side by side in England, and even if in later years the former were subjected to political disabilities, in the first place, the disabilities were removed, and in the second, English Catholics could comfort themselves that there were countries in Europe where Catholics were at peace and unmolested.

I recalled the lot of the inhabitants of the Low Countries in their grim struggle with Philip of Spain. The record of their sufferings, persecutions and suffered cruelties is sad reading. But then they were only temporary, and throughout the contest the Netherlanders were buoyed up by the hope of victory.

I called to mind other cases—the Albigenses, the Unitarians, for instance—where men were persecuted for their faith. But the worst illustration cannot compare with the lot of the Jew. The Jew was persecuted in all lands and all ages. He is persecuted still. Western Europe was aghast at the sufferings of the Belgians during the German occupation. How mild a thing was that when compared with the sufferings of the Jews in the Ukraine! With all the desire in the world to be fair to other victims of persecution and injustice, the unprejudiced must conclude that the Jews head the list both for intensity and continuance of suffering.

The sufferings of the Jews are reflected in anti-Jewish legislation, which is unique in human annals. There has been legislation against other groups, but it was limited either in time or in place. Not so with legislation against Jews. That has always and everywhere been in vogue. Nor is the world free from it yet, despite the clauses in the various treaties of peace, safeguarding the rights of minorities.

Anti-Jewish legislation has been characterized by non-Jewish thinkers as a disgrace to the history of Europe and as a brand of Cain on Christendom. Will anyone say that these thinkers are not right? It is only necessary to glance at the anti-Jewish legislation of the Middle Ages to realize its enormity. Jews in those days were under a double disability. They professed a different religion and they formed a separate ethnical group. They were therefore "heretics" and "strangers." Either disability in the Middle Ages was a heavy burden; the Jews were afflicted with both. As "strangers," Jews were outside the law; their lives and property were at the mercy of all and sundry. Their only hope lay in obtaining by favor or by purchase special charters of protection from the Crown. But the value of such protection is obvious, depending as it did on the whim of a man often brutal, ignorant and greedy. No wonder the Jews became the actual chattels of their overlords, no better than their horses or their oxen, whom they could sell or pledge.

Even so, some comfort might be extracted from such a condition. At least there was the possibility some time or other of being protected from molestation. But if this worldly aspect of their position had this much light in it, little though it was, the position of Jews in Ecclesiastical Law was wholly dark. Jews might not build synagogues; at most they were allowed only to mend existing structures which threatened to fall into decay. In their Purim celebrations Jews were bidden to do nothing to offend the susceptibilities of Christians, as, for instance, not to burn a wooden cross. If anyone were converted to Judaism, his goods and chattels were confiscated. Intermarriage between Jews and Christians was, of course, a heinous offense in the sight of the Church. But, for a time at least, Jews might adjust their own internal affairs as they chose. It was in the year 553 that the first encroachment was made on their religious opinions. The Emperor Justinian interferingly bade Jews no longer to recognize the Talmud, which he described as having no divine sanction whatever. This was a piece of impertinence which was warranted not even by the greatness of Justinian as a codifier of laws. But the Jews had to put up with it as they had to put up with so many other indignities. One of the most galling was the special oath administered to Jews in a court of law. It dates from the year 911, and was one of the "glories" of the Byzantine Empire of those days. The Jewish witness with the Sepher Torah in his arms had to declare: "I swear by the Lord, blessed be He, the God of our Fathers, the Maker of heaven and earth, who led us to the Promised Land through the waters of the Red Sea, that I will speak no lies. If I am guilty of hiding the truth, may God afflict me as he did Gehazi and Naaman, may I be cursed with the curse of Eli, and may the ground open her mouth and swallow me as it did Dathan and Abiram."

But at least in the year 911 Jews were allowed to bear witness in a court of law. In the succeeding century this privilege was denied them. Nor was this all. It was ordained by ecclesiastical legislation that Christians should not live or eat with Jews, should not consult Jewish doctors or purchase medicines from Jews, while Jews were not to have Christian nurses, servants or employees; they were not to appear in public places in Lent, nor might they sue Christians in a court of law. Jews were excluded from all public honors, public duties and military service, but they had to bear all the burdens of citizenship. Not only were they taxed by the State, but they were also forced to pay tithes.

It is intelligible that those days have been styled Dark Ages. Dark they were in one sense, but, in another, specially dark to the Jews. It would be a mercy to be able to look back on them as things of the past. But their spirit has not entirely disappeared. There are still people in Europe to-day who suggest that Jews should be excluded from the full enjoyment of citizenship. It is bad enough to have to listen to such talk in these days of self-determination and universal suffrage. But it is worse to see evidence of it in practice. Recently, the London County Council advertised vacancies on its establishment, but shut out naturalized British subjects from applying. No doubt Jews were in the majority of those who were penalized by this clause. But that is not my main reason for protesting against this narrow-minded policy. I protest against it on the far higher ground of justice. I am a Londoner and am taxed by the County Council. As a citizen of our great city I desire to see its work carried out in the spirit of Righteousness. To exclude naturalized British subjects is not Righteous. I protest as a citizen of London; I protest as a Jew. We Jews should be foremost in pleading for Righteousness, and in condemning conduct especially in public life which is not Righteous. I wonder whether the Chairman of the Council, who is himself a Jew, registered a protest against this policy. Make it as difficult as you please to acquire British citizenship by naturalization, but once having made a man a British citizen, do not deny him any of the rights or privileges of citizenship. The County Council levies dues on all alike, whether British-born or naturalized citizens. In all equity therefore all categories of citizens should be eligible for its offices. And what is the Board of Deputies doing about it? Talking as usual. It is becoming the great talking and quarreling assembly of the Community. Here is a definite job. Let something be done. Take the matter to the courts. Test the right of the London County Council to discriminate between British citizens. And even if you fear to lose the case on legal grounds, take it to the courts nevertheless. Call attention to it. The soul of England is not dead. The soul of England is not manifested in the Duke of Northumberland and his kind. The Right must win. A day or two ago the Christian Evidence Society appealed in the Press for what it calls the Christian spirit in domestic and international relations. How did it define that Christian Spirit? Loving God with all one's heart and loving one's neighbor as oneself. Here is a piece of work to do for the Christian Evidence Society. Let it publicly condemn the action of the London County Council in the matter to which I refer. It is contrary to Righteousness, just as much as all the anti-Jewish legislation of the Middle Ages. In those olden days, Jews suffered in silence, pouring out their hearts to God. There was no other alternative. But to-day Right is still Right, and where wrong stalks abroad in public places we Jews are in duty bound to condemn it. Is the spirit of the Prophets dead? Cannot we reach beyond petty wrangling about my "doxy" and thy "doxy?" If we are still God's witnesses, let us speak out. Let us show that, though we were oppressed in the past by anti-Jewish legislation, the sense of Righteousness has not been crushed out of us.—*London Jewish Chronicle.*

Mr. Morton David was unanimously re-elected as State Adjutant of the Colorado American Legion for a term of two years at the convention held at Glenwood Springs last week.

As the result of representations made by Jews, the Government of Hungary has cancelled the expulsion order directed against the Tsadick of Beltz, who now resides at Ungvar.

Owing to ill-health, Mr. Maurice Benjamin, senior member of the Shanghai (China) Municipal Council, has tendered his resignation. Mr. Benjamin has left for England to recuperate.

The new home of the Middletown (N.Y.) Hebrew Association, which was recently purchased from the Knights of Columbus, was dedicated last Thursday night with special ceremonies.

PROF. NATHAN ISAACS TO DELIVER THE SECOND ANNUAL HURWITZ MEMORIAL LECTURE

The Hurwitz Memorial Lecture is an annual feature through which a vital message is given, particularly to our student youth, by one of the most prominent scholars in the country. These lectures are held under the auspices of the Hurwitz Educational League, an organization which aims to encourage Jewish learning through prizes, scholarships, etc., as well as to aid poor students.

This league was formed in memory of the late Dr. Solomon T. H. Hurwitz, founder and editor of THE JEWISH FORUM, the story of whose life should inspire the creation of better opportunities to college and university students who give much of their time to Jewish study.

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Jews and The British Peerage

Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild First Jew Admitted.

The first British Jew to be admitted to the British peerage was the late Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, who was raised to the Second Estate in 1885 under the style of Baron Rothschild of Tring. It was a notable event, and has duly been recognized as such in every manual of Anglo-Jewish history, says the *London Jewish Guardian*.

Except for an accident, it is possible that the first Jewish peer might not have been selected from the great financial house, of which Sir Nathaniel was the head. The death in 1883 of Sir George Jessel, then master of the rolls, occurred before an opportunity was afforded of conferring upon the holder of that high office, the barony appropriate to its dignity; and the baronetcy given to his elder son at the early age of twenty-three, was quite properly regarded as a kind of dividend on Sir Jessel's desserts. The creation of a Jewish legal peer was postponed till 1914, when Sir Rufus Isaacs, as Lord Chief Justice, was raised to the barony of Reading; and the subsequent grants of a viscounty and an earldom to that eminent lawyer and statesman have been the steps of his professional preferment.

Another more or less professional peerage was the barony of Pirbright, bestowed in 1895 on the late Baron Henry De Worms. Lord Pirbright's profession was politics, and he had filled with distinction two parliamentary secretaryships in the Conservative administration after 1886.

More than twenty years after the Rothschild barony, which set a landmark in Anglo-Jewish history, a second great Jewish banker was raised to the same rank, in the person of the late Sir Samuel Montagu, for many years Member of Parliament for Whitechapel, who entered the House of Lords under the style of Lord Swaythling. To him, and to his eldest son, the present popular holder of the title, the Anglo-Jewish community owes an immense debt of gratitude, for their unswerving probity in business, their lavish yet wise generosity and their untiring efforts in all philanthropic work on behalf of their less fortunate co-religionists.

The Samuel family, from which the first baron sprang, has given several men of note to public affairs, both within and without the Jewish community. Sir Stuart Samuel, who was in Parliament for some years, has found a more congenial métier as president of the Jewish Board of Deputies and of the Association of Jewish Friendly Societies. The Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, M.P., is Secretary of State for India; his brother, Mr. Lionel Montagu, bore himself gallantly in Gallipoli, where he won the D. S. O.; and, perhaps, the two members of the family who have most closely touched Jewish imagination are the Hon. Lily Montague, J. P., whose noble work for girls' clubs and children's welfare has extended now over thirty years, and the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.B.E., the first High Commissioner for Palestine, in whose competent hands is the fate of some dreams and some real waking hopes.

It will be observed that, with the exception of Sir George Jessel, who did not live to become a peer, this brief list of notable Jews who have been raised to that dignity, contains the name of no business man, and of no professional man outside of parliamentary hierarchy. We miss any name in the list, corresponding to the captains of industry, several of whom in recent years—Lord Leverhulme is one instance among many—have entered the House of Lords. We miss, too, hardly less remarkably, any name in the list corresponding to the leaders in arts and science, one or two of whom (the number is smaller) have likewise accepted the same reward. It might be thought that a race so much devoted to study as the Jews, a race, moreover, which, in the Middle Ages and at some more recent periods, had produced men such as Maimonides, Mendelssohn and Spinoza, would not have failed in England to seat a Jewish peer by the side of Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh and Lord Dawson. Certainly, if Professor Einstein had been an Englishman, we might have seen that symbol of national gratitude offered to a Jewish man of science, whose rank, in the vaster republic of learning, has been compared with Galileo's or Newton's. We may still hope that the Anglo-Jewish community will contribute men of this class to their country—a poet to set beside Tennyson, and an artist beside Leighton.

26,000 RUSSIANS TO ENTER AMERICA BEFORE JULY, 1922. POLISH QUOTA FILLED

Danzig (J. T. A.—)The American Consul in Warsaw announces that, according to quota arrangements of the U. S. Immigration Law, 26,300 Russians will be permitted to enter the United States before the end of the present fiscal year, in July, 1922. Russians will be permitted to proceed to American ports regardless of whether they have relations in the United States.

The American Consul in Warsaw likewise announces that the Polish quota has been filled and that no *visas* can be issued for persons desiring to enter the United States before July, 1922. There are, however, 5,500 persons who have already received United States *visas*, but have not yet passed through the Immigrant Stations in America.

The Bureau of Foreign Languages in New York states that the quota for Palestine for the present fiscal year has been exceeded and that none other than students will be allowed to enter this country.

HUNDREDS OF JEWISH EMIGRANTS ARRESTED IN DANZIG

Danzig (J.T.A.)—The police here have conducted a series of raids on emigrants and have arrested hundreds of them in the streets. They were packed in police patrols, hurried off to police headquarters, where they were confined without even a hearing.

Jewish refugees *en route* from Poland to Danzig are subject to special examinations at the frontier. In many cases they are beaten by Polish officials, arrested, and detained for several days.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT BOSTON

New York. The almost unanimous response and decision on the part of the members of the Board of Managers of the Council of Jewish Women to attend the coming annual meeting at Boston, indicate the importance of these sessions. The Board will meet during the period of Sunday, November 27th to December 1st, inclusive. The Board members will be the guests of the Boston Section.

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK

During the week of December 4th, the Council of Jewish Women will co operate with the National Education Association and the American Legion in promoting American Education Week. The local Sections throughout the country have received an appeal from Mrs. Alexander Wolf of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Council's Committee on Education, in which suggestions are offered for achieving the purposes of this educational effort. It is proposed to call to the attention of our men and women the accomplishments and needs of the public schools and to secure the support of the public in meeting these needs and so foster good Americanism.

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The local Gazette Warsawska protests against the activities of the Keren Hayesod in Poland, and urges that the government prohibit the further exportation of money from the country by Zionists.

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Entrance 1 Bresdalbane Street

Dr. J. J. Lavine
DENTIST
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Dr. B. SCHOFFER
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Extra large Florida grape fruit, 7 for $1.
Sweet juicy oranges, 65c and 75c doz.
Casaba melons, 65c and 75c each.
Extra choice Emperor grapes, 30c lb.
Finest tinted Malaga grapes, 50c lb.
Extra selected English hot house grapes, $1.50 lb.
Finest table apples. Delicious, Mackintosh reds, etc.
New large California budded walnuts, 57c lb.
New large washed brazils, 40c lb.
Finest imported English cob nuts, 90c lb.
Fresh mushrooms. Table pears.
Hot house tomatoes.
Imperial Valley iceberg lettuce, 35c head.
Brussel sprouts, 35c box.
Hot house cucumbers.
Finest Delaware potatoes for winter, $1.80 bag.

Select milk-fed roasting chickens, 42c lb.
Young ducks for roasting, 42c lb.
Selected turkey, 60c lb.
Geese for roasting, 33c lb.

Ingersoll sugar-cured bacon, best quality, by side or half, 38c lb.
Ingersoll side bacon, finest quality, sliced, 40c lb.
Finest sugar-cured hams, 35c lb.
Meyer's pure pork sausage, 30c lb.
Guelph or Bowes' creamery butter, 52c lb.
Cobourg creamery, fine quality, 48c lb.
New laid eggs.
Imported Roquefort cheese, $1.25
English Stilton cheese, $1.25 lb.

Fresh haddock, 15c lb. Fresh cod steak or piece, 20c lb.
Live or fresh boiled lobsters, 60c lb. Boned finnan haddie, 25c.
Restigouche salmon 60c.
Salmon trout, 20c lb.
Shell oysters on crushed ice, opened, 50c dozen.

Sweet golden corn, 30c tin
Sweet Wrinkle peas, 25c, $2.85 doz
Finest canned tomatoes, 6 tins $1.
Lux, 9 packages $1.
Laundry soap 14 bars $1.
Finest freshly ground coffee, 50c lb.
Sapolio, 2 bars 25c.
French mushrooms, 60c tin.

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